THE CONTINVATION OF THE GERMAN HISTORY.

The Fifth Part.

Collected out of the trueſt Intelligences, and digeſted into places and times of action, briefly brought downe,

To the late Treaty in *Sileſia*, and the ſucceſſe thereof.

To the comming of the *D.* of *Feria*, and what hee *hath effected ſince.*

To the taking of *Ratisbon*, or *Regenſpurg* by *D. Bernard Weymar*, with other late memorable actions done by him.

Before you come to the Story, you have an exact deſcription of the dolefull Funerall of that ever Renowned, and Victorious King of *Swede.*

Whereunto is added the laſt Summers actions of the Low Countries.

LONDON,
Printed for *Nath. Butter*, and *Nicholas Bourne.*
1633.

THE CONTINUATION OF THE GERMAN HISTORY

The Fifth Part.

BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON,

THE PRINTER to the Reader.

WE thought good (curteous Reader) to let you know before we present you with another part of the History of the German Warre, that the Author of the former parts of that History, as he served the King of Sweden, faithfully, while he lived, so hath he beg'd that favour that hee might do him the honour to bring him to his grave (& there he resolveth to interre his penne and thoughts) by the writing of his solemne Funerall, which we have thought fit to publish be-

fore our ſtory, and which preſents it ſelfe next to your view. You muſt not expect in this following relation, that abilitie, (for all things) which was, and is in that man, onely you ſhall finde as much truth as could be ſifted out. If you finde this ſtory doth not come up cloſe to the month or the dayes of our former ſtories concluſion, conſider the ſeaſon of the yeere, Winter: and the ſad diſaſter on both ſides, the one to looſe the battell, and the other their King; the one ſide diſtracted with feare, the other with affection, ſo that to ſpeake truth, the chiefe buſineſſe on the one ſide (for the winter) was the rallying together of their ſcattered forces, and to make up their breaches for the following Spring. On the other ſide with teares to condole their preſent loſſe, and to take care to ingraft a new head for the future managing of the warre. And ſo we leave it to your favourable acceptance.

THE

THE ORDER HOVV THE KING OF *SWEDENS* CORPS WAS Attended from * *Wolgast* Castle to the Ships, *July* 16. 1633.

* *In Pomerania.*

THe solemnitie (as all the Kings great enterprises in his life time) was begun with a Sermon. The Preacher was his Majesties Chaplaine of Honour, Doctor *Iaacob Fabritius*: whose Text was out of the fifth of the *Lamentations* of *Ieremie*, v 16. The Crowne is fallen from our head: woe

woe unto us that we have ſinned. The place was the Caſtle Church of *Wolgaſt*, where the royall Herſe had ſtood, ever ſince the Corps had firſt beene brought thither. Sermon being ended a little after foure in the after-noone: about five a clocke, the Funerall ſolemnity began to ſet forward. The mournfull traine was led by Sir* *Axel Lille* Knight, who was followed by a guard of Muskettiers; 8. in ranke, and 92. deepe in File; all in mourning. After them, came 72. Schoole-boyes, 2. and 2. together: ſinging in a low voyce, and mournfully. Next them followed 50. Students of the Vniverſitie of *Gripſwald*: with 114. of other Vniverſities, of the *Swediſh* and *German* Nations; in mourning cloaks all of them. Then came 2. brazen kettle-drummes on horſebacke, and 6. Trumpetters: their Trumpets covered with blacke cloath; and the Pennons or trumpet-banners being of Damaske; with the Armes of the Kingdome of *Sweden* embroydered in them. After them came 6. others, with 2. brazen Drummes more: all habited like the former. Next to them, went 2. Heralds at Armes, each carrying a very maſſie Scepter: their

Coats

* *A Swede, and the eldeſt Colonel of the Army.*

Coats of Armes being of blacke Taffata, with the Armes of *Sweden* embroydered both before and behinde. Then came *Eric Guldenſtern*, Lord Marſhall, with the Councellours of Eſtate, and great Officers of the Electour of *Brandenburg*, and the two Dukes of *Mecklenburg*: followed by a great retinue. After them, came *Leonard Tortonſen*, Generall of the Ordnance, bearing a Flagge of red Damaske: and accompanied with 33 Lords and Gentlemen, each carrying a Flag of cloth of gold, embroydered with the Armes of thoſe ſeverall Provinces, which are incorporated with the Crowne of *Sweden*. After every one of theſe, was led a ſpare horſe; whoſe mournings were alſo embroydered with the aforeſaid Coat-armors.

Next of all came the Lord *Benedict Oxenſtiern*, Maſter of the Horſe of the Kingdome of *Sweden*: carrying a mourning Flagge much larger than any of the former: This had the Armes of *Sweden* moſt richly, with ſuper-fine gold, embroydered upon it: and round about the Eſcutcheon royall, were the 33 other Coats of the incorporated Provinces aforeſaid.

ſaid. All which embroyderies being of raiſed-worke, which ſtood boſſing out neare a quarter of an * Ell from the ground-worke; made the great Flag ſo maſſie and ſo weightie, that it was faine to be ſupported by 3. other Gentlemen, at the corners. Next them, was led the Kings gallanteſt Horſe of ſervice; ſet out with a mightie plume of white, yellow, and blacke feathers: his Capariſon being of black velvet; and his Trappings all of yellow.

A Dutch Ell, which is but three quarters of an Engliſh yard.

Next of all rode *Carl Horn*, Lord Chamberlaine to his Majeſtie deceaſed: having the Kings armour of proofe upon his bodie; and a gold chaine upon that, valued at 3000. gold Gilders. His Horſe-furniture, was of a rich Embroyderie. In his right hand, held he the Kings Sword drawne: and in his left, together with the Bridle, the Bullet with which the King was ſlaine, at the Battell of *Lutzen*; even yet all-be-gilded with the precious blood-royall. By his ſide, rode there another Gentleman in a Robe ſable, with a red Croſſe in a White field, upon it. Then came 2. Heralds more, in Coat-armours like the 2. former: bearing Scepters of ſilver: and next to them,

rode

rode the Kings Almoner, ſcattering the Kings Medals, and other pieces of money among the people.

And now came the Herſe-royall. Next of all before which, and alone; rode the Lord *Crailſheim*, Hoff-maſter or Lord Steward of the Houſhold, to his Majeſtie. The Coffin wherein the Body was, had not a ridged or rayſed cover, but a flat one; the Hachements whereunto, were the 33. Eſchocheons aforeſaid: and behinde all, the Armes of *Sweden*, with the Crowne and Globe regall, with this inſcription in Capitals, GVSTAVI ADOLPHI MAGNI. The houres alſo of his Death and Birth, were engraven in them: and an Item or Remembrance concerning the manner of his death in the forepart.

The Coffin was of ſilver, and made at Hamborow.

The Herſe was borne by 20. Gentlemen, all in mourning: over whom was a blacke Canopie carried, by 4 Collonels. Behinde all theſe, followed 40 Gentlemen more, all alike habited: to take their turnes by 20 and by 20, for the eaſing of the firſt Bearers. After them, came Collonel *Steynbock*; Collonell of the

Prætorean Regiment, or the life-guards: with 50 Gentlemen Penſioners; their ſelves and javelins all clothed in mourning. Then came there 2 Marſhals; and next to them, the Marqueſſe Elector of *Brandenburg*, the 2 Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, with *Iohn Salvius*, and *Antonius Monicurius*, Embaſſadours or Repreſentants for *Caſimire*, *Count Palatine* and his Ladie: together with divers other Princes, Embaſſadours, and Councellours of Eſtate, of the Kingdome of *Sweden*. Among theſe laſt, were *Herman Wrangle*, Lieutenant Generall of the Armie in *Pruſſia*; *Achatius Todt*, Sir *Iohn Banier*, and *Steno Bielck*. After them, rode 2 other Marſhals, *Adam Henry Pentius*, and *Caſimire Guldenſtern*: who were next of all before the Queene Dowager, the chiefe Mourner:

The widdowed Queene was carried in a Chariot drawne by 6 Horſes: *Gabriel Oxenſtiern* ſonne of *Guſtavus*, and *Mathias Soop*, ſitting by her. Next followed the Ladie *Chriſtina*, Counteſſe Palatine Electreſſe of *Brandenburg*; the Dutcheſſe of *Brunſwicke*, the 2 Dutcheſſes of *Mecklenburg*, the Elector of *Brandenburgs* Daughter, the 2 Daughters of

Iohn

Iohn Albert, D. of *Mecklenburg*, the Dutcheſſe *de Croy*, and 5 Princeſſes of *Anhalt*: each of theſe great Ladies being ſupported by 2 Gentlemen. After them, followed 2 other Marſhals, *Otto Cuhnius*, and *Conradus Dieclef* of *Schwerin*: and next to them, the Ladies, Maids of Honour, and other Gentlewomen, belonging to the Queenes Majeſtie, and to their Highneſſes the Electreſſe of *Brandenburgh*, the Dutcheſſes of *Brunſwicke*, and *Mecklenburg*; with thoſe of the other Princeſſes and great Ladies. After them followed the Embaſſadours and Deputies of the neighbour Cities: with the Embaſſadours, Agents, Phyſitians, and Secretaries of the King, and other Officers, not nobly deſcended: the reſt of the Waiters and Kings Servants in ordinarie; cloſing up the Rere of that ſad and mournfull ſolemnitie.

The ſtate of this Proceſſion was a goodly ſight, indeed, had it been prepared for a triumph, and not for *Guſtavus* Funerall. But greater ſhould the pompe have beene, had the Fleet out of *Sweden* come in time enough: which arrived not till the Saterday following.

In that, came 100 Noblemen and Gentlemen; with divers Companies of Souldiers, all in mourning. They brought over the Regalia, or Regall ornaments of the Kingdome: and were armed all in gilt armour, with all other military braveries ſuitable.

The Herſe being carried about a quarter of a league from *Wolgaſt*, was there ſet downe by the waters ſide: from whence was a bridge laid unto the Admirall ſhip, appointed to carrie over the Body. The whole Companie being there to take leave, *Steno Bielck* ſtanding next unto the Queenes perſon; did in the name of her Majeſtie and the Kingdome of *Sweden*, pronounce an Oration of thankſgiving to the Princes and Lords preſent, for thus honouring his Maſters Funerals, with their companies. This done, while the Canons were diſcharged from the Townewals, and the Musketiers gave their 2 volleys along the Sea-ſhoare, the Herſe was convayed a ſhip-board: the widdowed Queene with her mournfull attendants, ſayling with it into *Sweden*.

The Proceedings in *Bohemia*, *Saxony*, and *Silesia*.

TO begin at the Head, whence the beginnings of all motion, influence and direction to the whole body and the seuerall parts and organes proceed, is most necessary, and therefore first to declare the proceedings of his *Imperiall Maiesty*, actuated by his chiefe Commander or Generalissimo *Albert* Duke of *Freidland*, on whom his other Generalls haue their dependancy. The story of his actions will not be large; for the time that he remained at *Prague* (which was most part of winter, to the beginning of *May*) we learne little worthy your reading, or to be written of so noble a Commander.

The principall newes from those parts at that time, was of his seuere proceedings against some Imperiall Commanders, that mis-behaued themselues at the battell of *Lutzen*; and therefore were executed in manner as followeth.

On Friday (being the fourth of *Feburary*) a Martiall Court being assembled in the house of the Prince of *Liechtenstein* at *Prague*, such Officers and Souldiers, as at the last battell of *Lutzen* misbehaued themselues (as many of them as were there prisoners) haue beene brought before the Court: Where euery ones offence being laid open, sentence accordingly hath beene pronounced. As namely; Colonell *Nicolas* of *Hagen*, Knight of the *Teutonicq* order, and Commander in *Saurenbin*, Lieutenant generall of the Imperiall Hoste, was accused, conuicted and condemned, for that when the Enemy came and fell on, hee turned, fled and lost all his colours.

The Barron of *Hofkirch*, Colonell, not to haue obeyed the command of his Generalissimo, and caused thereby great confusion and dammage.

Item, A Captaine of a horse troope, to haue fled and robbed the Baggage.

Item, Such another Captaine, to haue told to some of *Pappenheimes* troops (whom he flying, not comming backe from *Hall*) the Imperiall Army was defeated, and their comming was in vaine, &c.

These, besides three Lieutenants, Two Cornets, One Seriant Maior Lieutenant, Fiue Horse-men, and some others, being condemned to loose their liues, some by loosing their Heads, some by being hanged: They all were brought vnto the Towne-house of *Prague*, in the old Citie, and guarded by foure troops of horse. When sentence was pronounced against Colonell *Hagh*, a certaine Officer

(who

(who also was Knight of the *Teutonicq* order) tooke off from the said Colonells necke, the Riband with the Crosse, saying: *Thou art vnworthy longer to beare this order.* Vnto this hee answered nothing, but putting his hat in a disdainfull manner on one side, he seemed to shew hee was a man, that otherwise, would not haue bin afraid of such an other Knight. The execution followed in this manner.

First came vpon the Scaffold (which was there set vp, and couered with blacke Cloth) Colonell *Hagh*, a graue and braue man, aged about 72. yeeres; he gaue away his Scarlet Cloake lined with Plush, vnto his man, and hauing said alone his Prayers, he receiued the stroake (which at once seuered his Head from his Body) very constantly.

The second was Colonell *Albert*, Barron of *Hofkerck*, who (hauing beene turned from his Religion, for hee had beene a Lutheran, by the Iesuites) prayed with a Iesuite and a Capuchine, to whom he deliuered a Letter, which the night before he had written to a Brother of his, seruing in the Elector of Saxon his Army. After his prayers, hee rose vp againe, and put off a Furre Coate, and a Golden Chaine, which he gaue to his Trumpeter, and being kneeled downe, his Head also flew off by one stroake. Hee was a man of 35. yeeres, and had a great scarre vpon his right cheeke, of a wound hee receiued in the Emperors seruice.

The third, was a Noble-man of *Piemont*, called Count Lewis *Broglia*, a very young man of 24. yeeres, hee deliuered a Letter to be sent to his Mo-

ther, to one of his Friars, and dyed very resolutely.

After him came a Lieutenant of Colonell *Bunnighausen* his regiment, named *Iohn Henry Fabian*, and this also died willingly: Being executed (as the three before him also) by a like handed Executioner.

The sixt, Colonell *Hugh* his Lieutenant, *Andrew Qualenberg*, comming vpon the Scaffold, he asked the Generall *Prouost*, whether there was no Grace to be looked for. And receiuing a denying answere, hee began to walke too and fro; and being much called vpon by the Iesuits and Friars there, hee did neuer answere them, but onely prayed the *Prouost* not to be too hasty with him, hee began to vndoe his faire French Cassocke, falling Band and Buffe Coate, and not respecting the continuall exhortations and interruptions of the said Friars, he kneeled downe, and hauing prayed by himselfe, he lifted vp his eyes and hands to Heauen, and receiuing the stroake, couragiously lost his Head.

The seuenth was a Greeke, or a Croate, called *Iacob Iuchta*, Cornet of a troope of Croates, the stroake passing too high, met with the bone in the nodde, so that the Executioners sword broake asunder, and hee being fallen with his face to the ground, lifted himselfe quickly vp againe, and calling *Iesus*, expected till another Hang-man that stood neere, drew out his sword, and made his Head to flie off his shoulders.

The eight had beene a Cornet of Colonell *Hugh*, who made no delay, but died quickly.

The

The ninth called *Andrew Tadner*, was an old Captaine of the Artillary, and although he was the eldeſt of them all, and indeede an old man, yet was hee moſt vnwilling to die.

The tenth was alſo a Captaine of the Artillary, a very ſtout and brauing man: He alſo would giue no eare to the Ghoſtly Fathers there, but flung away his Cloake, and Dublet, and being prepared, hee tooke in his armes his Sonne (a young lad of 12. yeeres) and hauing kiſſed him, hee kneeled downe and died moſt couragiouſly.

The eleuenth and laſt was a Horſe Captaine, named *Willmair Steith* of *Poborſnam*, a very young handſome and gallant Gentleman, without any Beard: Colonell *Picolomini*, and many other higher Officers and Ladies that had made interceſſion for him, ſent againe to the Generaliſſimo to craue and get his pardon, and therefore they ſtayed there his execution; ſo that (the weather being very cold) he tooke vp his cloake about him: But at laſt *Merode* and *Holk* (who both were gone to the Duke of *Fridland* for him) came backe with a deniall; and ſo he tooke ſome Ciſſers from his ſeruant, and cut off a great faire locke off his head (for his haire was long and yellowiſh) and gaue it to his ſeruant to carry to his mother; and ſaid aloud, This very day (being my birth day) makes an end of the twentieth yeere of mine age and of my life, which here I doe end, not becauſe I euer was afraid to looſe it, but becauſe ſeeing in the laſt battell that my Generall, Colonell, other high Officers and all

Souldiers did flie, and that my reſiſtance alone was quite bootleſſe, I did follow the reſt; which I pray thee aſſure my mother of, leſt ſhee might thinke I had beene an vnworthy ſonne; for this is the rigour of the Martiall Law, and not the ill deſert of mine. And hauing bid the world farewell, with very gentle manner (for hee was a Gentleman very well faſhioned, and a braue Courtier) whereat all the ſpectators had great pitty; hee kneeled downe, and lifting vp his eyes to heauen, his head flew off at one blow.

After the execution of the ſaid eleuen Officers, there were brought foure horſemen neere to the Gallowes, where one after the other were beheaded.

This being done, the Hang-man brought a Captaine Lieutenant, by name *Ioſeph Winkler*, vnder the gallowes, and there he drew out his ſword, which *Winkler* had at his ſide, and hauing broken it with both his hands, he puſhed the ſaid Captaine away: hee was not worthy nor capable hereafter of any charge nor honour.

At laſt there were hanged vp two Lieutenants: And then a Bill, containing the names, that in the foreſaid battell fled (amongſt whom were named 50. high and low Officers) was ſet vp on the gallowes, with this ſentence, that whoſoeuer of them ſhould at any time bee taken, ſhould preſently (without any further proſſes) be executed.

Much was then alſo written of the Duke of *Fridlands* great leuying and negotiating with his friends and allyes for new forces, with a purpoſe to be in the Field

Field at the beginning of *May*; in which action at that place we will for a while leaue him, and ſhew the Proceedings of his army in *Sileſia*, commanded by *Merode* and *Schafgots*.

About the latter end of *February*, the Imperiall army 14000. ſtrong Horſe and Foot, was before *Oppelen*, vpon which with 1500. foot they made a fierce aſſault, but were valiantly oppoſed and beaten backe with the loſſe of 300. there finding no poſſibility to win the City, and the garriſon reſolued to defend themſelues to the vtmoſt, as they ſhewed by the entertainement they gaue them at their firſt approach, and knowing the City to bee well fortified both by Nature and Art (bounded on the Weſt by the *Oder*, a good Barricado to keepe them off; and on the Eaſt with ſtrong walls, outworkes and a faire Caſtle, againſt which they chiefely made their aſſault and receiued their defeat) departed to *Stralen* and *Reichenbach*, and with their army blockt them both vp: *Stralen* being but weake, and a ſmall garriſon in it, ſoone yeelded: *Reichenbach* ſomewhat ſtrong, and expecting reliefe from the Saxon army (which at this preſent was at *Schalka*, foure miles from *Breſſaw*, holding a generall Muſter in the preſence of *Arnheim*) kept them off for a while the length of their Canon; the Imperialiſts fearing to be intercepted, if they ſhould continue long before it, crept vpon their knees vnder the Towne Cannon, and with ſome ſmall Field-peeces they carried with them, made a breach and fell in, putting euery one to the ſword they found in armes.

The

The Saxon army after their generall Muſter at *Schalka* diuided themſelues, one halfe vnder the command of *Arnheim* marched to *Neus*; the other vnder *Iacob Dubalt*, againſt the Imperialiſts that had taken *Reichenbach* and *Stralen*: ſo ſoone as they of *Reichenbach* had intelligence of the comming of the Saxons, they preſently quitted the Towne and went to *Stralen*, where *Dubalt* after a ſhort skirmiſh ſlew of them 300. vpon the place, put all the reſt to flight, and entred the Towne giuing quarter to the *Germanes*, putting the *Caſſockes* to the ſword; in this skirmiſh *Merode* and *Schafgots* eſcaped with much danger to *Grotka*, whither *Dubalt* after hee had placed a garriſon in this Towne purſued them.

Neere vnto *Stralen* about this time, there was a Partee of 1500. Draggooners vnder the command of *Shneider* Gouernour of *Oppelen*, encountered with a 1000. *Polackes*, and had a long and doubtfull fight, but in the end the victory fell to the Saxons.

Generall *Dubalt* comming to *Grotka* whither the Emperialiſts fled, found them in full Battaglia; after he had ordered his men as the time and place would ſuffer him, aduanced towards them, but before any blowes had paſſed, the Imperialiſts fled, ſome to the Army at *Neus*, others to the frontiers of *Morauia*: *Dubalt* reſted with his Army before the Towne, preſently mounting his Ordnance, and ſo fiercely battered it; that he brought it and the Garriſon 800. ſtrong, after he had ſlaine a 100. to his mercy; many of the ſouldiers heere left the Imperialiſts, and betooke themſelues to the ſeruice

nice of the *Swedes*; hence *Dubalt* goes to *Nuitz* to *Arnheim*, and with both their Armies, blockt vp the Towne; they continued not long before it, but raised their siege, and departed with both their Armies, to the wonder of all men, who had thought heere they should haue beene serued as they had serued those of *Richenback*. The *Saxons* vnder *Arnheim* retired, and enquartered themselues from *Richenback* to the Mountaines of *Iauer*: The *Swedes* vnder *Dubalt*, from *Stralen* to *Breslaw*; this suddaine enquartering of both Armies, caused a flying report amongst the people, that there should be a cessation of Armes, which not long after proued a trueth. *Arnheim* the 20. of *March*, with some Regiments of Dragooners marched against *Franckenstein*, which Towne he found altogether vnprouided for an assault, and without any bloodshed surprised it. The Garrison betooke themselues to the Castle, and gaue fire day and night against them, but did little harme: The field Martiall hauing no Ordnance with him, durst not approach before it vntill the Tuesday following, in which time, he had sent for fiue field Peeces, that he planted before the Castle, and by force made them yeeld: Hither the fourth of *April* commeth the whole Army, and the fift, marched to the Confines of *Morauia* and *Bohemia*, to stop the passage of the Imperialists into *Silesia* or *Saxony*; for they were very apprehensiue of an inuasion from those parts, and thought that if any thing kept them backe besides the Army, it would be the want of

Victualls whereof there was great ſcarcity, not able to ſuſtaine or relieue their Armies.

The Duke of *Fridland* whom now wee ſhall proceed with, hauing intelligence that the *Swedes* and *Saxons* were vpon the frontiers of *Bohemia*, that the Count of *Thurn* was marched to beſiege *Glatz*, and Duke *William* of *Saxon-Weymar* with 7000. which had then their randeuoze at *Hall* in *Saxony*: the Towne *Egra* thought it time to look about her. When the news came firſt to *Prage* of the marching forth of theſe Armies, the chiefe Commanders were at a feaſt together; but it cauſed ſuch a hubbub amongſt them, that it marred *Le deſſert*. *Wallſtein* therefore to preuent the deſignes of the *Swedes* and *Saxons*, ſends ſpeedily away part of his Army that he had newly leuied, ſome to ſecure the Earldome of *Glatz* bordering vpon *Sileſia*, others into *Morauia*, and himſelfe with the reſt, prepared to march after them to the confines of *Bohemia*.

Generall *Dubalt* hearing of ſome forces, entered into *Morauia*; and a Regiment of Horſe, vnder the commander *Corpus*, conſiſting of 12. companies, marching towards *Hof*, there to enſconce themſelues, left the Army; and with ſome few Troopes of Horſe, aduanced againſt them, and fell vpon their Flancke; before they could recouer the Towne, ſlew many of them vpon the place, and ſhot the Commander *Corpus* through one of his Armes.

Wallſtein hauing muſtered vp his forces (which made a great Army for number of men, but for the moſt part young, vnexperienced and vndiſciplined)

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sent in the beginning of the Spring *Holk* with a part of his Army towards *Egra*, there to hinder any inuasion of the *Swedes* and their friends into *Bohemia*. And himselfe hauing bid adieu to his Friends in *Prague*, he parted from thence towards *Koniggratz*: Where he continued some few dayes, the better to aduise and resolue which way to direct his march, that might be most aduantagious to his Army, and preiudiciall to his enemies. The day of his putting from *Prague* (*May* the 23.) was made remarkable by a strange and terrible storme, whereby no man was able to stand, nor to goe in the streetes; many of his Souldiers being forced to expect till that storme past ouer. And his first nights lodging was also full of disquietnesse and troubles, a sudden and cruell fire that arose in his Campe, layd within a little while his (the Generalissimo's) quarter in ashes. All which many tooke for an ill *Omen*. From *Koniggratz*, he parted in the beginning of *Iune* (accompanied besides his Colonells and Officers by the two young Grand Dukes of *Florence*) and arriued at *Munsterberg* with his new Army, consisting of about 15000. men.

There he ioyned the same with his old forces, and so made vp his Army of 30000. strong. His Vanguard marching forward was encountred by some troopes of the *Swedes* and *Saxons* (commanded by the Prince of *Denmarke*) who began a skirmish, whereon both sides fell aboue 500. whereof 400. were Imperialists. *Wallstein* vnderstanding this, aduanced with his maine Army, (towards a place

called *Long-Oells* and *Zetten*) thither the *Swediſh* and *Saxonian* army came alſo; and thus both armies lying one before the other, the *Swedes* began faſt to play with their Canons vpon them, which the Imperialiſts ecchoed backe againe, and after came to puſh of Pike. *Wallſtein* in this skirmiſh ſtood as a ſpectator and no actor: and whether doubting of his ſtrength, or fearing the greatnes of the *Swedes* and *Saxons*, or preſſed by the neceſſaries that hee wanted in his Campe, which was the chiefe thing as the iſſue declares, ſends the Earle of *Tertzki* to Generall *Arnheim* to require a ceſſation of armes, and withall to declare vnto him, his good intention to a general Peace through the Empire: after a ſhort parley had paſſed betweene *Arnheim* and *Tertzki*, it was concluded there ſhould be a ceſſation of armes for fourteene dayes, which was immediately proclaimed by a Trumpet in both their Armies. In this time *Arnheim* and other Officers went oftentimes to the Duke of *Friedland*.

Amongſt many expoſtulations, diſcourſes and reproaches that there paſt, it is to bee noted, that none did more boldly anſwere then Colonell *Burgſtorf*: for *Wallſtein* ſaying, that ſince the Emperor was not able to continue any longer ſo chargeable a war; himſelfe could not ſee, how they could anſwere to God for ſo much blood-ſhedding: He therefore would make a generall and ſtable Peace, and vpon ſuch conditions that none ſhould refuſe, as he more amply did then tell them. Thereupon the ſaid *Burgſtorf* anſwered boldly; Although they moſt hearti-

ly

ly did wish a sure and true Peace; yet seeing such a Peace must bee established by words and promises; and that all the world knew that the Papists kept neither, and held themselues not obliged to hold what they did promise to any Protestant; therefore there was no appearance to expect any honest dealing. *Wallstein* replying, prayed *Burgstorf* to speake more courteously, and not to accuse or suspect all Romane Catholikes, there being many among them honest and true of their words, as well as Protestants. Whereunto *Burgstorf* said; Hee did not speake of all indeed, for he knew that the Protestants heretofore had liued quietly amongst the ancient Papists, But now the time was altered with them, when the Iesuites were masters, and taught generally, *That faith was not to be kept with the Hereticks. Wallstein* then answered againe; *You, and all other men that doe know me, doe know that I hate the Iesuites as much as you doe; and hauing already giuen them to the Deuill, for my part, I will doe my vttermost to haue them banished out of the Empire; And God is my witnesse (said he further) I doe speake as I doe thinke in my heart; The Duke of* Bauaria *being the chiefest firebrand of these troubles, doeth deserue to loose all his Lands, and I doe wish the* Swedes *did vtterly vndoe him: He shall neuer haue any helpe from me, if hee doth dislike the Peace I intend to conclude; which shall bee an vniuersall good Peace, that all our armies may ioyntly goe against the* Turke, *and reconquer what most vniustly he doth detaine from the* Germaine *Empire, &c.*

Thus the *Swedish* and *Saxon* Ministers were in

ſome manner perſwaded, that they were dealt honeſtly withall. And *Wallſtein* during the Truce of fourteene dayes, to epreſſe his nobleneſſe, or rather the better to palliate his deſignes; inuites Generall *Arnheim*, *Vlric* Prince of *Holſtein* and others, to a Feaſt; whither (that he might know they anſwered his deſire for a Peace) the day appointed they went. The *Deſſert* ended, they remooued into a drawing roome to conſult about the affaires and ſtate of *Germany*. Diuers Articles there treated vpon, haue beene publiſhed, which although they doe somewhat vary, yet becauſe they for the moſt part agree in ſubſtance, we will heere repreſent them, as they came to our hands.

The Electors of *Saxon* and *Brandeburg*, deſired of *wallſtein* to ratifie theſe Articles which they cauſed there to bee propounded vnto him.

1. The Emperour ſhould diſmiſſe or ſend his whole army out of the Empire.

2. He ſhall for euer renounce all right and pretence to the Biſhoprickes of *Magdenburg* and *Halberſtat*.

3. The Catholike League ſhall bee bound to giue ſatisfaction to the Crowne and State of *Sweden*, for their expences, and ſo to deliuer *Germany* from thoſe troopes.

4. All *Ieſuites* ſhall be for euer baniſhed out of the

the Empire, as perturbators of the publike peace and quietnesse.

5. *Silesia* shall bee put into the hands of those two Electors, for their losses and expences in this warre.

6. The free exercise and liberty of the Religion shall be confirmed and euery where suffered.

7. The Emperour to pay the eight Tunnes of gold, lent him by the Elector of *Saxen*, shall resigne him for euer, vpper *Lusatia* and other Townes.

8. And restitution shall be made of the Electorall *Palatinate*, vnto the true Heires, &c.

For generall Articles of a Peace, these following were also made and well liked by *Wallstein*.

1. The Peace shall be reestablished in the Empire, in forme as it was in the dayes of the Emperor *Rodolfus*; that there be the free exercise of the *Protestants* (*Lutherans* and *Caluinists*) and of the Roman Catholike Religions; and in this Religion all Orders should be suffered, except the *Iesuites*, who shall be banished.

2. All exiled and oppressed Princes and persons of quality should be restored to their former goods and dignities.

3. For

3. For assurance of a firme Peace, and to force the Emperor to keepe this Treaty; The Kings of great *Brittany*, *France* and *Denmarke*, should be procured to make it good.

And that *Friedland* might omit nothing to perswade these men of his true meaning, hee protested often times, he would restore all the Emperor had giuen him: And did also present these following Articles, desiring to haue them ratified by the said two Electors.

1. If they would suffer that he might haue the Kingdome of *Bohemia*, during his life time, hee would restore both the Elector Palatine, and all other Princes to their goods, and euery where, the liberty of Religion.

2. Hee desired also to haue *Morauia*, or part thereof, for the Dukedomes of *Meschelburg*, *Sagan*, and *Glogaw*, formerly giuen him by the Emperor.

3. Because the Duke of *Bauaria* had beene the cause, that at the last Imperiall diet at *Ratisborne*, his Generallship was taken away from him, without any cause: Therefore he would take such places, as were yet pawned vnto him for some debt, in the Countrey *Ouer-Ens*.

4. If the Emperors should dislike this their Treaty of peace, They with all their forces vnited together,

together, should proceed against, and constraine him to an agreement.

With all these Articles, *Wallstein* seemed very well pleased, and protested seriously before them all, that he would be the first man that should helpe the distressed Princes to their seueral dignities: himselfe required for his owne charges and paynes that he had taken in the Warres, the Kingdome of *Bohemia*, and Marquisate of *Morauia*, and for the same he would resigne vp all his right hee claimed to the Dukedomes of *Mecklingbourg*, *Sagau*, and the great *Glogaw*.

Moreouer, that the Electors of *Saxon* and *Brandenberg*, should enioy the Countreyes of *Silesia*, and the *Swedish* Army take their satisfaction out of the Dukedome of *Bauaria*: This conference ended, the Prince of *Holstein*, *Arnheim*, *Burgstorf*, and others with their followers were conuoyd to their Armie, by the Commander *Schafgots*, with two Regiments: Whence after they had deputed some Officers in their absence, *Arnheim* goeth himselfe to the Duke of *Saxony*, to Colonell *Burgstorf*, to the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Lord *Els*, to the *Director Generall*.

Whilest this cessation of Armes continued; not onely the *Swedish*, *Brandenburg* and *Saxon* Forces, but also *Wallsteins*, were suffered to passe vp and downe the Countrey to buy prouision, and what necessaries they lacked; as likewise to carry out their goods that they had in *Breslaw* and other places, to

the great disaduantage of the Protestant Army.

Generall Field-Martiall *Arnheim*, returned from the Duke of *Saxony* and went to his Army, which had their generall Randeuouze at *Bragg*; where he findes the Lord *Els* and *Burgstorf*, newly ariued: With them hee iourneys againe to the Duke of *Friedland* at *Stralen* (which some of his troopes had before the cessation taken from the *Swedes*) to treat further concerning a Peace: At their first approach *Wallstein* receiued them with much respect, that made them conceiue his intention for Peace was not fained but reall; Yet notwithstanding many words had not passed betwixt them, before they discouered a Fox, (if not a Woolfe) in a Sheepes skinne; hee peremtorily declared, that before he would enter into any further Treaty concerning a Peace, hee would haue deliuered vp to him the Dukedomes of *Breslaw*, *Swynitz* and great *Glogaw*: Which demands as most vnreasonable and preiudiciall to the Crowne of *Sweden*, and the Princes Electors of *Saxon* and *Brandenburg*, was by the Commissioners absolutely denied, whereupon they fell to expostulation and brabling, parting from each other, not without some harsh words that sauoured of much discontent. The Commissioners neuertheless thought good to remaine a while at *Stralen*, hoping that *Wallstein* would againe send and entertaine them with better conditions of peace, but in the meane time, he had laid a plot, and was resolued the seuenth of *July*, being Sunday, to get Generall *Arnheim* and the rest into a Trappe, to

prey

prey vpon them: But his stratagem was happily discouered, whereby he intended to haue surprised them, when they were at their Diuine Seruice in *Stralen*, by some Cornets of horse which he had appointed to fall into the Towne: but before they entered they were discouered by a certaine man from the Steeple, who espying diuers Troopes of Horse making towards the Citie; presently gaue notice to the Burger-masters, and they straight away to *Arnheim* and the rest, who presently hasted way, and very hardly escaped, for they were no sooner out of the Gate, but the Horse were entered at their backs, in the West.

Very apparent and palpable it is, that *Wallstein* by this deuise of entertaining his aduersaries with a treaty of peace, hath exceedingly strengthened himselfe, and much wrought his owne aduantage; for it was well knowne, that before this cessation of Armes, for euery Cannon he was not prouided with three Shootes of Powder, neither had he almost any Match in his Army; and many other commodities absolutely necessary, were wanting amongst them, but since in the time of the cessation, hee hath not onely furnished his Army with all manner of necessaries, but augmented the same with 4000. *Italian* Souldiers; besides, his Officers and Souldiers haue quietly and peaceably conuayed away all their Moneyes and moueables of any worth, which they had in *Breslaw* and other parts of *Silesia*; also for the more safety, were conuoyed by the *Saxons* themselues: by these proceedings, the

Swedes and *Saxons* haue not onely loſt great aduantage, but are well mocked and derided by the Imperialiſts for their paines; from theſe premiſes, one might iudge that there ſhould bee little likelyhood of a Peace, but rather that the fire of Warre and Iealouſie ſhould be more and more kindled.

After the ceſſation of Armes, and the treaſon diſcouered, the *Saxons* as was thought, ſtill deſired a Peace; and ſome were of opinion, that *Wallſtein* would haue performed his promiſes, and ſubſcribed to the Articles they propounded, taking his Forces alſo out of *Sileſia*: but on the contrary, by his actions, they found afterward he was wholly bent to Warre, for immediately after his plot failed againſt the Commiſſioners, he commanded two Regiments to *Swynitz*, which fained as if they had bin marching out of the Countrey to *Bohemia*, where their enterpriſe was, to haue taken the Citie: which they attempted, but were manfully reſiſted, and beaten backe by the Garriſon; the like deſigne he had againſt *Lignitz*, into theſe two Townes for more ſecurity, preſently after, was freſh Garriſons placed; the two *Swediſh* Regiments of *Burgſtorf* and *Loorer*, were commanded into *Swynitz*, and the Earle of *Grafords* Regiment, vnder the command of Colonell Lieutenant *Linſen*, into *Lignitz*.

Wallſtein hearing of the bad ſucceſſe of his forces, ſent out againſt theſe Townes; countermands them backe againe, and with his whole Army in perſon, goeth to *Swynitz*, a Cittie lying 6. Leagues South-Eaſt of *Breſlaw*; aſſaying to winne that by ſtrength,

ſtrength hee could not by policie; the firſt day hee came before the Towne, was ſpent in planting his Ordnance, which the better to ſhoot into the Citie, were planted vpon the Gallowes Hill; the ſecond day he made a fierce aſſault, caſting Granads and Fire-balles ouer the Walles; and ſo continued vntill the *Swedes* and *Saxons* came to reſcue the beſieged. *Arnheim*, as ſoone as he drew neere in the ſight of the Imperialiſts, cauſed his Horſe to aduance forward in a skirmiſhing manner, inſomuch that certainly it was thought *Wallſtein* would haue giuen them Battell; but on the contrary hee retired, and with his whole Army, fled behind the Mountaines in the borders of *Reichenbach* and *Braunen*: The *Swedes* and *Saxons* wondering, ſeeing them thus retire, purſued after; and in their flight, they almoſt wholly ruined their Rere-guard; tooke foure Peeces of Ordnance, ſeuen Standards, and aboue a hundred Waggons well laden with good Prouiſion; the number of the ſlaine was not knowne: About a hundred they carried away Priſoners.

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The Proceedings of *Holke*.

MOst part of the Winter ſeaſon, *Holke* Field-Martiall to the Imperiall Generaliſſimo, reſided at *Prague* with his whole Army enquartered in the Villages thereabouts, for the more conueniency, if occaſion ſhould ſerue to be ſent abroad by *Wallſtein*; who accounts his Souldiers the beſt of his Army, and himſelfe as his right hand: We here not that he was commanded to any place, but to *Bauaria* to aide *Altringer* againſt *Guſtauus Horne*; but vpon his march thither, was countermanded backe againe.

When *Wallſtein* roſe from *Prague*, *Holke* was ſent with his Army and 16. Peeces of Ordnance into *Saxony* (as it was thought) onely to hinder the Marte, which at this time of the yeere vſed to bee kept at *Leipſich*.

About that time, a report going vp and downe about *Leipſich*, that ſome water not farre from thence had beene ſeene changed into blood; the Magiſtrate of *Leipſich*, to know the trueth, ſent to the place, and receiued from thence a Certificate vnder the Miniſters hand; which being tranſlated, ſaid:

Whereas

WHeras the right Worshipfull Counsellors, and Magistrate of *Leipsich* haue bin pleased to send the bearer hereof, to enquire and verifie of what is reported of the Fountaine and standing Water, lately turned (as it were) into blood, heere at *Burkersheim*; I, the Minister of the said Parish, to maintaine *Trueth*, doe testifie: First that on the 29. of *May* (being the Euening before the *Lords Ascension-day*) I, and many more haue seene a *Birch-tree* standing heere in our Wood; whereof halfe of the leaues were of a pure red and purple colour, the vpper part of the said leaues remaining greene: And there remaine yet some leaues thereof thus coloured. Some few dayes after, another *Birch* not farre from the former, seemed likewise bloody; the leaues thereof being as it were sprinkled with drops of blood; as will yet appeare by some boughes, deliuered vnto this bearer.

Vpon the 14. of *Iune* (being the fryday before *Whitsuntide*) there came an honest man into our Parish, reporting that the standing Waters neere our said Wood, was quite changed into blood: Whereupon, all the inhabitants heere, went out and saw that his relation was true: And wee hauing taken vp of the said red Water brought it into our Houses, and dipped in Linnen, and Woolles, and likewise white sticks, all which were and remaine still (as it were) red, and painted with true blood: And this

this doth ſtill laſt as yet; although in the day time, the heate of the Sunne begins to thicken it, but aſſoone as the Euening doth againe coole it, then it is more liquid, and appeareth as naturall blood.

This I doe teſtifie to bee true: But the ſignification thereof, *God* doth beſt know, who by diuers ſignes, doth call vpon vs for Repentance: Which I beſeech him to helpe vs vnto.

Giuen at *Burkerſheim*, the 19. of *Iune*. 1633.

Peter Pleſner, Miniſter.

And indeede, theſe ſignes were forerunners of *Holkes* miſchieuous comming; who with his Armie aforeſaid, marched till hee came to *Außig*, a Towne vpon the *Elbe*, 7. Germaine miles South from *Dreſden*; where he ſet downe with his Armie, and continued till about the end of *Iuly*, without performing any noted action; at which time hearing of the departure of Duke *William* of *Saxon-Weymar*, and ſome *Saxon* forces (which had a long time beene enquartered neere *Egra*) into the vpper *Palatinate*; riſeth with his Armie, and marched directly after them (as though hee had meant to purſue them) vntill hee came to *Iochamsdale* a valley in *Bohemia*, vpon the confines of *Voitland*; here he altered his march and went North into *Voitland*, to a towne named *Shwartzburg*, eight Germaine miles from *Egra*; and hence to *Schnoeberg*, three Leagues furthe

further North towards *Leipsich*, and so to *Zwickaw*, a prety Citie, lying vpon a small Streame, which runnes into *Molda*; heere hee found no opposition, and but few inhabitants; for a little before the Pestilence had raged so much, that it was almost wholly depopulated; hence he marched to *Leipsich*. At the first comming of *Holke* into these parts, the *Saxons* would scarce take notice of it, he had layen so quietly before at *Aussig*, vntill hee shewed himselfe *Holke* indeede, firing the Townes about their eares, killing and slaying all hee met with.

On Tuesday the 16. of *August*, was the first newes of his entrance carried to *Leipsich*, by the Lords *Sconburg*, *Glaucha*, and *Leichtenstein*, who related the strength of the Armie, to bee 12000. strong; 7000. Horse, and 5000. Foote, carrying with them 16. Peeces of Ordnance, besides Murderers and Fire-works, and the chiefe Commanders vnder *Holke*, Colonell *Hatzfield*, Earle of *Coloredo*, Commander *Palauck*, *Mariambe*, *Vlefeld*, *Prædagine*, *Orosio Pauli*, *Adel Shouen*, and *Preta*, all Colonells.

The 17. of *August*, many hundred of Carts, and Waggons passed through *Leipsich*, and multitudes of Countrey people, both Men and Women on foote, with Pikes and Staues, carrying their Children at their backes in a confused lamentable manner, not knowing whether to flee, some passed to the *Elue*, others to *Torgaw*, and where they thought to finde most safety, and best escape, leauing much

good Corne to the ſpoyle, moſt ſtanding, ſome cut downe and in ſheeues, ſome in the Barnes; the running of the poore people in ſuch a diſtreſſed manner through *Leipſich*, cauſed great feare and amazement in the Citizens.

And on the 18. diuers would haue followed them with their goods, but were by authority commanded to ſtay. This Morning the 20. the Imperiall Vant-guard appeared before the Citie, giuing out that they were *Swediſh* Dragonners; after them the Souldiers vpon the walls diſcride more following neere S. *Peters* gate; whereupon the Towne ſent out ſome of their forces, which preſently routed them, and tooke three Priſoners, which vpon their examination before the Magiſtrates, confeſſed that their deſigne was, to haue made themſelues maſters of one of the gates, called *Grimmiſh-gate*, and ſo ſuddenly to haue ſurpriſed the Citie, and that there were three Troopes of Horſe appointed (if their plot had taken effect) to haue aſſiſted them.

Vpon this, the Magiſtrate cauſed their Drumme to ſummon all the Souldiers and Citizens to bee in readineſſe with their Armes: And gaue order for the planting of their Ordnance on the Walles and Bulwarkes, for the defence of the Citie.

This Euening about 6. of the Clocke, the whole Vant-guard of the Imperialiſts appeared, and the next morning, the 19. Colonell *Hatzfield* ſent a Trumpet into the Citie, and an houre after, *Holke* another: Who being both brought into the Citie blind-folded,

blind-folded, the former pronounced his meſſage by word of mouth, the latter in writeing; the contents of both were, they required them to yeeld vp the Citie to his Imperiall Maieſtie, and to take in an Imperiall Garriſon.

To both was returned in anſwere, that they were Subiects vnto the Elector of *Saxony*, and that they had order to the contrary, and therefore without his order they durſt not doe otherwiſe, leaſt they ſhould violate their Fidelity to their Prince.

With this Anſwere, the meſſengers departed. In the afternoone 300. young Tradeſ-men and Prentices of the Citie, were taken into Seruice, and armed for the defence thereof; and receiuing a Rix-dollar in hand, they were put to keepe the Watch.

The 20. Some of the Towne Souldiers went out to S. *Iohns* Hoſpitall, from thenc to fetch in all the Beere; but the Imperialiſts comming on ſo faſt, they were conſtrained to retyre with their empty Carts, and leaue the Beere behind: The Imperiall Horſe-men and Dragoonners at this time remained about the Church-yard without the Citie, the foote with Muſquets aduanced to skirmiſh vpon the Towne, that in the meane while ſome Souldiers appointed by *Holke* might thereby fetch away the Beere the Towne had left in S. *Iohns* Hoſpitall; but they were ſo payed by the Towne Ordnance, that they were glad to looſe the Horſe from their Carts, and let the Beere ſtand.

The 21. (being *Sunday*) the Citizens aſſem-

bled together in great abundance (to the number of 1050. Communicants in one Church) and after their Sabbath daies exercise was finished, let flie their Ordnance vpon the enemy, and as they iudge, killed many: In the euening the Imperialists enquartered themselues about the Grimmish gate in the Suburbes neere S. *Iohns* Hospitall, raising vp high Batteries, whereby they got great aduantage; the Towne endeauoured what they could to preuent them, but by reason of many Houses that stood betweene that place and their Ordnance, they were not able.

The 22. the Imperialists about two of the Clocke began to cast Fire-balls and Granadoes, some weighing 60. pounds, alwayes sixe at once; but such care was taken at first, that they did little harme, either they were soone quenched, or fell on the ground, or burst in the Aire, that it grieued the Imperialists to see their enterprises take no better effect: Hereupon they sent a Trumpet into the Towne, to summon and inuite them to agreement; promising there should bee reasonable treaties propounded, and that they would leaue casting Fire-balls; but so soone as the Trumpet was returned backe, they began againe to cast their Granadoes and Fire-balls in more abundance then euer they did, which set fire in diuers places, and so preuailed, that it was impossible to queuch it; there was reckoned 225. Granadoes, that in a short space were cast into the Citie.

The Imperialists seeing this raging Element take such

take ſuch effect (as eaſily they might from their high Batteries) ſhouted exceedingly for ioy, and preſently fell to aſſault the Citie on all ſides; three times they came againſt the Grimmiſh-gate, and once faſtned a Petard, which if Almighty God had not preuented the firing, this diſtreſſed Citie of *Lipſich* doubtleſſe had beene made another miſerable *Magdenburg*. The Citizens brauely maintained the Walls and Bulwarkes, and three ſeuerall times, not without loſſe on their ſide, beate them backe: But finding their ſtrength too weake, long to oppoſe ſo cruell and powerfull an enemy, diſpairing of all aide, and knowing that any longer delay of agreement would prooue dangerous, they were conſtrained to come to compoſition: Preſently therefore they diſpatched away ſome Deputies both of the Vniuerſitie, the Councill, and the Commons, to a Houſe in the Suburbs, where they treated with the Imperialiſts; no ſooner had they paſſed the gate, but a Trumpet entered from *Holke* threatning the Citizens, that if they ſhould dare to hold out but one halfe houre longer, Man, Woman nor Child, ſhould receiue no Mercy.

And therefore, to hinder any further caſting of Granadoes and Fire-balls into the City, they hung foorth at the Towers of the Towne white Flaggs.

The Imperiall Deputies at firſt were very hard and peremtory, propounding conditions impoſſible to be performed by the Citizens; demanding for pillaging, three Tunnes of gold: but by the earneſt

intreaty of the Deputies, they brought it to 80000. Rixdollars and a yeerely Subsidy.

Thus this day about foure a clocke in the afternoone, eight Companies of Imperiall Foot a 1000. strong, and foure Cornets of Horse with Drums and Trumpets sounding entred the City, marching vp to the Market-place; whence the Commander sent twelue Musquiteres vpon Saint *Thomas* Towre, and the rest to take possession of the Towne Ordnance: And with some Peeces planted vpon the Bulwarke of the Grimmish gate, they began to shoot against the Castle, continuing their shooting all that night and the next day.

The 23. of *August*, sixe Companies of *Curiassiers*, each aboue a 100. strong, at tenne a clocke in the morning entered also the City. And in the afternoone raised Batteries, assembled their Forces from all sides, commanding them against the Castle; which they did beat continually, but all in vaine: For the Gouernour therein (called *Trandorf*) shewed his resolution to keepe the Castle, shooting continually, and killing with his Peeces many of the Imperialists, so that they durst not shew themselues any more vpon their Batteries.

The 24. day an Imperiall Corporall was hanged in his Buffe-coat, Bootes and Spurrs, for pillaging a house neere the Grimmish gate. Yet notwithstanding the night following, many rich mens houses were broken into and robbed.

This their pillaging did after that still continue, so that they caried away all the horses and waggons

of

of the City, laden with Gold, Iewels, Plates and all other Goods.

This day they made alſo great preparation for a new Battery to be ſet vp at the Colledge of S. *Peters*. About noone, Colonell *Brettaw* brought diuers of the Councill of *Hall* priſoners into the City, hauing conſtrained the ſaid Towne of *Hall* to pay 15000. Rixdollars for fireing; which ſumme hauing not wholly beene payed, the ſaid men, of that Magiſtrate were kept and carried away as hoſtages, till the reſt ſhould be payed.

The 15. of *Auguſt*, the Imperiall Field-Martiall *Holke*, ſent to *Trandorf* the Gouernour of the Caſtle (a braue and noble Commander) willing him to ſurrender and reſigne vp the Caſtle; but hee abſolutely refuſed, and ſent him a bold and negatiue deniall.

Vpon this the Imperialiſts thinking it not ſafe to tarry longer there (hauing an enemy ſo neere, and ſo many abroad that might march towards them; as *Arnheim* out of *Sileſia*, the Duke of *Lunenberg* out of *Weſtphalia*, and the Elector of *Saxony* himſelfe at *Torgaw* forming an Army) preſſed hard vpon the Citizens for the 80000. Rixdollars, beſides 17000. which ſince the ſecond taking of the City remained due to *Holke*.

The 26. they receiued part of them, and for the ſure payment of the reſt they caried away two of the Magiſtrates, Doctor *Adam Her*, and *Iacob Van-Ruſſeln*. About noone the Imperialiſts began to make preparation for their departure; lading their Carts

and

and Waggons with ſuch commodities as they had pillaged the Citizens; from whom they had taken many Iewels, Bracelets, Ringes, much Gold and Siluer, all their Silkes, Veluetts, Sattins, and what coſtly Merchandiſe they could finde: It is not to be expreſt what dammage the City ſuſtained, it being thought, that *Leipſich* was neuer this fourty yeeres, fuller of rich Wares and Commodities then it was at this preſent; and that the booty there taken, did amount to aboue three Tunnes of Gold. At foure of the clocke they marched out of the Towne, leauing nothing behind of what they were able to cary away: And taking, in their retreat, the ſame way they entered, they ſacked and burned all the Townes as they paſſed.

This is the third time that this City hath beene taken by the Imperialiſts, within theſe two yeeres; namely, Before the great battell of *Leipſich*, before that of *Lutzen*, and at this preſent.

The

The Proceedings of Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon-Weymar*, Field-Martiall *Gustavus Horne*, The Rhinegraue *Otto Lodowicke*, in Bauaria, Alsatia, and the vpper Palatinate.

Gvstavus Horn hauing setled the affaires in *Alsatia*, in a reasonable good state for his partie, by the conquest of *Molsheim*, *Hagenaw*, *Colmar*, *Sletstat*, *Benfelt*, and other places: Hee resolued to march into *Swaben*, and there to oppose his enemies, the *Bauarian* Army, which was strengthened by some Imperiall Troopes.

Hauing past the *Rhine* neere *Schongaw*, hee tooke *Fridburg* vpon composition, and marching on, hee receiued for the increase of his Army 2000. men of the Dukes of *Wirtembergs* forces.

The 9. of *Ianuary* last, he met with some *Bauarian* Forces not farre from *Memingen*, and slew

of them a great many, got 6. Cornets, and tooke many Prisoners. His enemies hauing saued themselues by the fauour of the Night; *Horn* went on to *Mundelheim*, and takes the same; as likewise a few dayes after, *Kaufburen*.

About this time *Haguenaw* in *Alsatia*, was againe surprised and taken from the *Swedes* by treason, plotted and executed by some Burgers and Imperialists thereabouts.

There were discouered diuers like plots, both at *Sletstat*, and at *Strasburg*, layd by some Friars, to betray the Townes to the Imperialists, but being discouered, they were easily preuented, and the traitors apprehended.

The Boores of *Sundgow* did also arise, and tooke Armes in fauour of the Imperialists, and slew diuers *Swedish* Officers and Souldiers they met withall: But the *Rhinegraue*, who then lay in *Strasburg*, gathered speedily some of his Troopes, and soone defeated and scattered the said Boores, burning a great many of them in a Village called *Blotzheim*: And afterwards meeting with the rest againe at *Damerskirch*, hee slew all he found there, to the number of 1600. sparing none, except onely one Boy of eight yeeres, because they had lately exercised great cruelties against some few *Swedish* Souldiers.

These tumultuous Boores (and some of their complices in the Countrey of *Brisgow*) being thus punished and quieted, and the *Bauarian* Troopes being growne strong, by the arriuall of 8. Imperiall Regiments

Regiments ſent to them from *Wallſtein*: *Guſtavus Horn* ſent for the *Rhinegraue*, that with their ioyned Forces he might oppoſe his enemies, and vndertake ſome greater deſignes.

Meane while *Altringer* being thus ſtrengthened, tooke his march ouer the *Lech* towards *Mundelheim* and *Bibrach*; *Guſtavus Horn* vnderſtanding of his deſigne, to take againe, or to fire *Bibrath*, and to fall into the *Dukedome of Wirtemberg* (as did appeare by diuers letters intercepted) to preuent them paſt the *Danube* or *Donaw*, at *Munderkingen*. But ſome of the *Bauarian* Forces hauing paſt the *Danube* the day before *Horn*, at *Grieſing* they met with ſome of his Troopes, and put them to flight, ſo that *Horn*, his enemies being farre ſtronger then he was, loſt ſome Waggons, and 50. men in skirmiſhes, and marched away towards *Zwifalten* and *Pfullingen*: And the *Bauarian* Army, by reaſon of the cold and ill weather, diuided themſelues, part thereof went towards *Mimingen*, and part towards *Lindaw*.

A few dayes after *Guſtavus Horn*, hearing that Colonell *Deſpagne* (ſeruing vnder *Altinger*) lay inquartered with his whole Regiment at *Sigmaringen*, and the Villages about, reſolued to giue him an vnkinde viſite, and hauing taken with him ſome Troopes of Horſe, he vnexpected fell in their quarter; ſlew many, and tooke the ſaid Colonell himſelfe and the reſt Priſoners, and got beſides all their Prouiſion, and fiue Cornets; ſo that that whole Regiment was quite defeated.

About that time the *Rhinegraue Otto Lodowicke*, did

did ariue with 31. Troopes of Horſ-men, and ioyned with *Guſtavus Horn.*

On the firſt of *March*, Martiall *Horn* with all his Army, parted from *Balingen*, and tooke his march towards the *Danube*: And the Imperiall and *Bauarian* Forces, making a great Army, did alſo draw forth and aſſemble themſelues at *Riedlingen*, whither as ſoone as Generall *Horn* had newes of; hee preſently directed his march, and cauſed his ſaid enemies to flie, with ſome diſorder, becauſe his *Vant-gard* ouertooke the *Bauarian Reere*; whereby many were ſtayd neuer to goe further.

The next day the *Bauarians* continuing their haſty march towards *Waldzee*, the *Swedes* tooke *Riedlingen*, where the Garriſon (as is written) behaued themſelues very valiantly, and beate the *Swedes* backe three ſeuerall times.

Reidlengen taken by *Horn.*

Guſtavus Horn hauing taken poſſeſſion of the Towne, and left a ſmall Garriſon in it, marched after the *Bauarian* Army, but finding there was little probabilitie that he could purſue them with his whole Army, by reaſon of the bad wayes, great Woods, narrow paſſages, and want of Victualls; ſends only ſome Troopes of Horſe after them, and reſolued with the reſt of his Armie to paſſe neere *Memmingen* the Riuer *Iler* to *Brandenburg*, becauſe becauſe there was no other conuenient bridge; there to refreſh his Army, and to obſerue which way the enemy would bend their courſe.

In this expedition, hee ſlew and tooke Priſoners many *Bauarian* Horſe-men, and Dragooners; alſo

met

met with the two Brothers of the Earle of *Hohen Zollern*, which with ſome Troopes, were trauelling to the *Bauarian* Army: One of them who would not yeeld himſelfe Priſoner, was ſlaine with a ſhot, the other with much danger eſcaped.

Generall *Horn* from hence marched to *Birach*, an Imperiall Citie, eight miles South of the *Danube*, thereby to cut off their Paſſage to *Memmingen*; the ſame Euening, at eight of the Clocke, that he entered into theſe parts, which was vpon the 16. of *March*, there were ſeene in the Skie, two ſwords, the one all bloody, the other fierie and flaming, with many Pikes ſet with their points, as if they were ready to giue Battell againſt their Enemy; this was held to be *Fauſtum Omen*.

There Generall *Horn* heard that the *Bauarian* Army, being gone towards *Schonaw*, did there expect ſome Auxilliary Troopes out of *Italy*: And therefore himſelfe tooke his way to *Augsburg*, vntill Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon*, who was ſent for; ſhould ariue with his Army.

Six companies of *Bauarian* horſe defeated neere *Erbach*.

Meane while the Gouernour of *Vlm*, Colonell *Ruthuen*, paſſed ouer the *Danube*, and fell vpon ſome *Bauarian* Horſe, neere vnto *Erbach*, defeated 6. companies, tooke the Generall Maſter of the Prouiſion Priſoner, with his Baggage; there was found about him a Catalogue of all the Cities, Townes and Villages of the whole Dukedome of *Wirtemberg*, parted among the Imperialiſts, where euery Officer ſhould haue his Quarter, and what contribution euery place ſhould afford.

On the 13. of *March*, in a darke Night, ſome Troopes of the Garriſon of *Ingolſtat* (to the number of 900. men) ſurpriſed by *Scaladoe Raine*, on the *Lech*, ſlaying about 50. *Swediſh* Souldiers, and the reſt of the Garriſon eſcaping to *Donawert*.

Whileſt matters were acted in this manner in *Swaben* and *Bauaria*, Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon*, was alſo not idle, but drew both his new leauied Forces, and his old Troopes out of their Garriſons together, and not farre from *Norimberg* kept their Randeuouze. And beginning his march on the 21. of *March*, early in the Morning, directing their march not towards *Guſtavus Horn*, but to thoſe places that were thereabouts kept by ſome Imperiall Garriſons. For he had beene aduertiſed by a Lieutenant ſent from Generall *Horn*, that the enemy was but weake, and that beſides their want of men, there was a Mortality in their Army: And therefore firſt hee goeth to *Hochſtat*, preſenting his Armie before the Towne, but whereas thoſe within would not accord; made preſently a breach with their Canon, and entered with their Army: And put all that were found Armed, to the Sword.

Hochſtat taken by D. *Bernard.*

The Duke loſt before and in taking this Towne 100. men, and had many dangerouſly hurt: In this aſſault was the yong Earle of *Slick* ſlaine. Here the *Swedes* after they had pillaged the Towne, ſet it on fire, cauſed the Gouernour to be hanged, and then departed; and next with their Forces blocked vp **Eſchenbach*, *Herrieden* and *Armbaw* ſo cloſe, that one could not ſend reliefe to the other. *Herrieden* they

*Looke the Northerne edge of the Map of *Franconia.*

they tooke on the 22. of *March* by assault, the other yeelded; for comming before it, Duke *Bernard* sent a Trumpet to the City proffering the garrison quarter, but they stoutly refused, relying vpon 2000. Horse that were gathered together about *Newmarkt* in the vpper *Palatinate*, who had promimised to raise the siege, yet failed; for they came one day too late, and yet they fell vpon one of the Dukes quarters; which kindnesse the Duke requited very well, bringing all his Cauilrie against them, and defeated them wholly, neere the Wood at *Morgendorf*: slaying aboue 300. and taking one 100. for the most part Officers, prisoners; besides 200. Horses and other good booties, and pursued them euen vnto *Guntzenhausen*.

2000. Imperialists horse defeated. *Herrieden* taken by assault.

The Garrison of the Towne hearing of this ouerthrow, continued notwithstanding resolute, scorning to accept of quarter, and the rather, because they were well prouided of all necessaries to endure a long siege, but onely good Walls. For Duke *Bernard Weymar* hauing planted some Peeces of Ordnance before them, suddenly made a breach whereat his army fell in, put all in armes to the sword; amongst them were 200. *Crabats*: pillaged the towne and after burnt it: there was found in the Towne-granary, 20000. quarters of wheat, which the Duke sold to the Magistrates of *Norimberg*. Hence Duke *Bernard* with his Army marches to *Donawert*, where the two *Swedish* Generalls, namely, Generall *Horn* and the *Rhinegraue* were also come.

For on the 26. of *March* Generall *Horn* being parted

parted from *Augsburg* went towards *Raine*, ſo that it was generally ſuppoſed he would beſiege and take it againe.

And therefore *Altringer* fearing the ſame, preſently drew forth his Forces that lay enquartered in the hilli-countrey thereabout; and hauing reinforced himſelfe with ſome Regiments of Horſe, commanded by the Earle of *Werth*, (who lately had vndertaken (though in vaine) to relieue *Herrieden*, and falling into Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon* his quarter, was there ſo well receiued that ſcarce he eſcaped) he began to march towards *Raine*-wards. But *Guſtauus Horn*, hauing at that time no intention to beſiege any place, did then ioyne with Duke *Bernard* neere *Donawert*, before the *Bauarians* had any notice thereof. And then the ariuall of the three *Swediſh* Commanders, Field-Martiall *Guſtauus Horn*, Duke *Bernard* of *Weymar*, and the *Rhinegraue Otto Lodowicke* with their Armies (which conſiſted of 278. Coronets of Horſe, and 288. Companies of Foot: hauing with their 56. Peeces of Ordnante at *Donawert*, cauſed a great feare and perplexity in the whole Dukedome of *Bauaria*, and in the Duke himſelfe: For ſo ſoone as *Altringer* had notice of their marching into *Bauaria*, he ſent ſome Regiments of *Croates* and *Crabats* towards *Aicha*, thereby to deceiue and amuſe the *Swediſh* Army from following him; who with the maine Army (eſtimated 20000. ſtrong) made a ſpeedy retreat towards *Munchen* vpon the Riuer *Loyſa*, to keepe all the paſſages thereabouts.

Guſtauus Horn, D. *Bernard* and the *Rhinegraue* at *Donawert*.

The number of their whole armie.

The

The three *Swediſh* Generalls being ioyned together, paſſed the *Lech* not farre from *Ausburg*.

The *Rhinegraue* leading the Vant-guard, aduanced neere *Aicha*, and fell vpon ſome of *Altringers* Troopes that had not made haſt enough, but eſpecially he ſoone met with the foreſaid *Crabats*, who (as they were commanded) betooke themſelues, aſſoone as they were charged, to flie; not after *Altringer* towards *Munchen*, but quite the contrary way, to *Pfaffenhof*, thereby to draw their enemies from purſuing of *Altringer*. But the *Swedes* hauing ſoone diſcouered this deceit, by ſome priſoners they had taken, *Horn* commanded ſome regiments to ſtay, and to take in *Aicha*, whileſt himſelfe ſet after the *Bauarian* Army into the Dukedome of *Bauaria*.

The Garriſon of *Aicha*, conſiſting of about 400. men, receiued the *Swedes* at the firſt aſſault, with a valiant repulſe; Yet hearing the whole Army was not farre off, whoſe ſtrength they were as ignorant of, as of their owne weakeneſſe; and diſpairing of any ſuccour from their Duke of *Bauaria*, they after ſome parley yeelded vpon compoſition, the *Swedes* granting them quarter. The *Swediſh* Army meane while purſuing the *Bauarian*, made againe ſo good ſpeed, that their Vant-guard fell vpon the *Bauarian* Rereguard nere vnto *Wickershof*, where (hauing gotten by the way almoſt all the Baggage and Waggons of *Altringers* army) there began a bloody skirmiſh betwixt both armies, which laſted vntill the darkeneſſe of the night fauoured the retreat and

passage of the *Bauarian* Army ouer the riuer of *Ammer* neere *Dachaw*.

In the conflict (which was twice at seuerall places renewed) there were slaine aboue 1000. of *Altringers* Army, and as many taken prisoners; nine Peeces of Artillary, twelue Ensignes, besides the Baggage and other great booties of Horses and Armes, which might haue hindered those that hastened away.

The next day *Dachaw* was againe also rendred to the *Swedes*, who were stayed there by excessiue raine and snow, and want of prouision: Yet notwithstanding they for diuers dayes, made incursions in the Countrey, whereby the Souldiers did much inrich themselues.

Horne with his Armie, retire from *Munchen*.

But at last, *Gustavus Horn* considering they had the enemy at their backes, at *Ingolstadt*, *Neustadt* and *Regenspurg* where there were many Forces assembled, and a flying report in their Army (and but a report) that Generall *Holke* with a great Army was ariued at *Ingolstadt*, resolued to retyre backe: therefore after they had giuen command for the furnishing of those Townes they possessed, with Garrisons, rose with their Army and went backe againe towards *Donawert*, and there he formed his Campe, that he with intrenchments fortified round about.

About that time some of the *Swedish* Troopes (being now more at leisure, and therefore resenting the many troubles of the *Bauarian* Garrison in *Landsberg*, had formerly put them and the neighbouring Countrey into) made an enterprise against the

the ſame, and giuing it ſuch an aſſault, as could bee feared from victorious Souldiers, they tooke the ſame, and to reward the courteſies ſome of their friends had formerly receiued from that Garriſon, they put moſt of them to the Sword, not ſpareing the Burgers that with the Souldiers for the defence thereof, were Armed. Yet aboue 400. Souldiers that layd downe their Armes and begged quarter, were pardoned, and receiued into the *Swedes* ſeruice.

The fortifications of the Towne were afterwards raced, and ſo a goodly ſtrong Towne turned to an open Village.

Great ſtoore of Corne that was found there, was ſent to *Augsburg*: This befell on the 10. of *Aprill*. Whileſt the *Swediſh* Army lay againe about *Donawert*, Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon*, went to attempt *Newburg* on the *Donaw*, the *Bauarian* Garriſon that was in it, made ſome reſiſtance, but in vaine, for fearing themſelues too weake, they at laſt ſaued themſelues by flight (breaking the Bridge behind them) into *Ingolſtadt*.

The Burgers very glad to bee againe deliuered from the *Bauarians*, did ſpeedily repaire the Bridge, whereby the ſaid Duke *Bernard* paſt ouer into the Biſhopricke of *Aichſtet*, and there did much inrich and refreſh his Souldiers.

And hauing made diuers inroades as farre as *Regensburg* and *Ingolſtadt* (where they tooke much Cattell and Horſes away) at laſt the Duke laid the ſiege before the Towne and Caſtle of *Aichſtat* (not-

withstanding the Bishop, who heretofore had already broken his word, did againe desire neutrality) and hauing battred the same 10. or 12. dayes, hee tooke it on the 3. of *May*, and found therein (it being a very strong Castle) great riches and abundance of Corne and other Prouisions.

It is well knowne of what strength *Ingolstadt* is, and what aduantages it yeelds vnto those that haue it in possession.

Therefore the late King of *Sweden* did once attempt it by maine force: and now againe Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon-Weymar* by secret intelligence, but they both were deceiued in their enterprises.

The Gouernour of *Ingolstadt*, Colonell *Cratz*, an old and braue Souldier, finding himselfe either offended or hindered by the Duke of *Friedland* to come to any greater imployment, or thinking to doe ill to serue on that partee, was sometimes admonished by a Trumpet (formerly knowne to him) belonging to Duke *Bernard* to forsake that Partee, and to come vnto the Protestant Army, where his deserts would be more honored. Wherupon he sometimes smiling answered: *If he knew he should receiue some worthy reward, he durst perhaps doe it and more too.*

Thus after these speeches, the matter was by the said Trumpet (who often did passe to and fro, as it were about other affaires, of Prisoners and Ransomes) at last, in good earnest, brought so farre, that Colonell *Cratz* promised to deliuer vp, on an appointed day, the City of *Ingolstadt* vnto Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon*.

It

It was on the 4. day of *May*, when Duke *Bernard* with ſome choſen and ſelected bands of braue Men, ſhould haue beene at the Gates iuſt at mid-night: But the dayes being then ſomewhat long, and his march for the few houres, which were darke, and too farre, hee ariued before *Ingolſtadt* towards day, and although he came to the outworkes, yet all the Garriſon and inhabitants being preſently ready to withſtand him, he was forced to retire.

Colonell *Cratz* would haue perſwaded the Garriſon that they were ſome of *Holks* Troopes, but neither would they within the Towne beleeue him, nor the *Swedes* without, hazard themſelues in ſo manifeſt a danger any more, but made their retreat in faire order.

Colonell *Cratz* being by ſome Officers, and the Magiſtrates blamed to haue ſome intelligence with their enemies, did firſt confeſſe it, ſaying, hee had indeed giuen them an aſſignation, but it was with an intent to intrap and kill them all, aſſoone as they ſhould be come betwixt his Ordnance; But fearing the matter might be diſcouered, and turne to his ouerthrow, he vnder pretext to make a iourney towards the Emperor, went away, and at laſt came to the *Swediſh* Armie in *Sileſia*, and ſo ſerueth the proteſtant Partee.

There appearing daily, reaſons of miſtruſt betwixt the Proteſtants and Papiſts in *Augsburg*, *Benedict Oxenſtern*, at that time Gouernour of *Augsburg*, ſent word on the 7. of *May*, vnto all the Catholike Clergie, that they ſhould all part out of

the ſaid Citie, that would not take the oath, which the late *King of Sweden* had once propounded vnto them, and they hitherto had delayed to take.

Now becauſe the Cloiſters of Saint *Vlric* and *Affra* were ſworne, and had made no difficulty to take that oath; It was preſumed, all the reſt of the Roman Catholiks would haue done the like: But againſt all expectation, and although they knew well that the ſaid oath did not concerne Religion, nor matters of conſequence; yet did they anſwere, they rather would forſake the Towne, then take the oath: And accordingly, they parted about noone the 9. of *May*: There remaining no Friars but onely the Adminiſtratour, and the Couent of Saint *Vlric*, and *Affra*, being of the order of *Benedict*: And as for the Nunneries, they were neuer ſummoned.

The Oath that was required, is as followeth:

WEe the Deanes, Prebendaries, Priors, Cannons, Ieſuites, Clerks, Fryars, and all of the Clergie, doe Promiſe Vow and Sweare, to be true and faithfull to the Crowne of Sweden, *Allies and Confederates; and neuer to attempt, conſult, intend or doe againſt the Crowne of* Sweden, *and the ſaid Confederates, any dangerous Plots, deſigne, treaſon, and falſhood: But rather to further their good and profit, and to hinder their harme and dammage by all poſſible meanes. Thus* God *helpe vs, &c.*

The

The forenamed Cloiſters, and others that tooke this oath, doe enioy (as they did formerly) their liberty, and exerciſe of their Religion.

Whileſt theſe things were a doeing, and Generall *Horn*, with the Duke *Bernard*, lay encamped at *Donawert*; *Altringer* hauing now brought againe a ſtrong Army together, did hope to take *Newburg*, and to that end, formed his leaguer on both ſides of the Riuer of *Danube*.

Of this ſiege (being ſcarce begun) *Guſtavus Horn* was aduertiſed: Therefore on the 30. of *May*, with the moſt part of his Army, hee made haſte towards it; in their march the Vant-guard fell vpon a partee of *Bauarian* Horſe at *Reinertzhofen*, ſlaying ſome, and taking the reſt Priſoners vtterly defeated them. Wherupon, the Caualrie that lay before the South-ſide of the City, conſiſting of 28. Coronets of Horſe, fled towards *Ingolſtadt*.

Generall *Altringer*, who lay on the other ſide of the riuer, whence he had already begun to batter the towne, hearing his men put to flight, broke his leaguer alſo vp, and after a little retreat, hauing cauſed his flying horſe-men to come backe vnto him, he neere a paſſage put his whole Army in battaglia.

Meane while *Guſtavus Horn* put to the ſword as many as he met with of the *Bauarians*, whereof he cured diuers drunkards of them, that lay before the towne a ſleepe, of the headach which after their too much drinking and little ſleepe might haue troubled them, cauſing them without awaking them,

them, to continue their ſleepe without further interruption; and hauing paſt the bridge at *Newburg*, he vnderſtood that *General Altringer* with his army in battaglia ſeemed to atend him; therfore he quickly aduances towards them, and finds the enemy ready to entertaine them as vnwelcome gueſts, from the mouth of the Canon. For *Altringer* at firſt begun to skirmiſh with ſome few Horſe, and to play with his Canon, but ſeeing the Forces preſſe furiouſly vpon him, and his Caualry to fall off, was conſtrained to retyre into *Ingolſtadt* breaking behind him the Bridge to preuent the *Swedes* purſuit; which had they not done he could not heere haue eſcaped a farre greater defeat; But being thus eſcaped into *Ingolſtadt*, *Newberg* did for that time eſcape his deſigne.

Wee can not heere omit to ſpeake a word of Colonell *Farensbach* (a braue Gentleman much renowned and well knowne euen here in *England*, only blamed for his inconſtancy) who hauing beene ſuſpected and accuſed, to haue kept correſpondence with the *Swedes*, once when they lay before *Ingolſtadt*; and that he would haue furthered their taking in thereof; was (after hee had beene kept a long while Priſoner at *Regensburg*, condemned to be beheaded.

The day of his execution, was the 19. of *May*: When this Colonell being brought vpon a ſcaffold, began with a loud voice, and bold ſpeech to admoniſh the Souldiers that ſtood about in armes, ſaying; *That no man could with a good Conſcience*

heare

beare Armes for the Emperor: But hee was ſuddenly interrupted, and forced to ſit downe vpon a ſtoole, that his execution might be haſtened.

It then fell out, that the Executioner (whether it was for too great haſte, or that *Farensbach* let his head ſincke when the ſtroake came) did wound him but ſlightly on the head, ſo that he on a ſudden lept off from the ſcaffold, and hauing ſnacht a Partiſan out of a Souldiers hand, hee endeauoured to make himſelfe paſſage through the multitude; whereof hee quickly killed foure, and wounded many that oppoſed and kept him in; vntill at laſt, foure of the Hang-men leapt after him from the ſcaffold, and in ſtead of beheading him, ſlew him; So that he died rather like a valiant Souldier, then a condemned priſoner.

His Lady hauing long ſolicited his pardon at *Vienna*, did at laſt obtaine, but not inioy it; for the newes thereof came the day after his death.

About this time, namely the 4. of *Iune*, Colonell *Deloyne* (of the Proteſtant Partee) who was kept with ſome Troopes of Horſe and ſome Muſquettires; *Babenhawſen*, a Towne not farre from *Memmingen* (which was in the *Bauarians* hands) ſent out a Partee to fetch away from a Cloiſter called *Buxheim* about 30. Waggons laden with Wine and Beere, vnder the conuoy of 35. Muſquetires of his Garriſon.

The Imperiall Garriſon of *Memmingen*, getting notice of this deſigne, ſet ſpeedily forth a Partee of 200. Horſe, and 400. Foote, to cut off the ſaid

Swedes, and to saue or recouer the bootie; who meeting with the *Swedes* (who besides the Waggonmen) were but in all 120. Horse, and the foresaid 30. Musquetieres, were so valliantly receiued, that they were all defeated, and such as escaped, tooke their flight home againe to *Memmingen*, leauing behind them, about 150. slaine, and amongst them their Colonell *Goldstein*, one Captaine of Horse, and a Lieutenant, and 50. other Prisoners; which the *Swedes* brought home, with the Wine and their other bootie of Horses and Armes they got there from the Imperialists.

In this skirmish the victory gotten by the *Swedes* was next *God*, ascribed vnto *Deloyne* his Lieutenant, who there did shew an admirable valour.

The *Bauarians* and other Imperiall Forces vnder the command of Generall *Altringer*, part of them defeated, and the rest retired into *Ingolstadt*; *Gustauus Horn* seeing no possibilitie to follow them, or to besiege *Ingolstadt*, marches backe to *Donawert*, where the three *Swedish* Generalls first met together, and now heere concluded to part: The *Rhinegraue Otto* with his Forces, returnes towards *Alsatia*, Duke *Bernard* of *Weymar* with a conuoy of 3. Cornets of Horse to *Frankford*, to solicite the Protector Generall *Oxensterne* for moneys, for the whole Army at this time was in great discontent, hauing not receiued any pay in 6. Moneths and more.

*Pappenheim taken with the Castle.

Gustauus Horn with his Army and *Bernard Weymars*, marched towards * *Pappenheim* which after some resistance (principally of the *Iewes*, who for a while

while defended the Towne) entered; the Garrison fled into the Castle, and after one strong assault, came to agreement, and yeelded it vp about the 16. of *Iune.*

The *Iewes* they found heere, were by command from the Field-Martiall *Gustavus Horn*, sent prisoners to *Oetengen*, and the Garrison receiued Quarter.

(***)

The Actions of *Weſphalia*.

George Duke of *Lunenburg*, Generall *Kniphauſen* Field-Martiall for the *Swediſh* and *Proteſtant* Armies, in the Circle of *Low-Saxonie*, (to oppoſe and Checke the Proceedings of the Count of *Gronsfield*, Generall of the Imperiall and Leaguiſh Forces for the ſame parts, in the Dukedome of *Weſphalia*) drawing their Forces together, formed an Armie of *Swedes*, *Finnes*, and *Germanes*; their Randeuouze was appointed neere *Hall* in *Saxony*; where at their generall Muſter, there were found to bee about 16000. men ſtrong: From *Hall* they marched, *Kniphauſen* leading the Vantgaurd, through *Brunſwicke-Land*, and the Countrey of *Lunenburg*, not without much ſtormy and fowle Weather.

The 11. of *February* they ariued with their whole Armie at *Arſten* vpon the *Weſer*, two miles from *Bremen*, and happily heere without any oppoſition paſſed ouer, tooke diuers Cities and Dorps, as *Wildeſhuſen*, *Quakenbrug* vpon the Riuer *Haſe*, *Dervicht* and *Vaſtenhaw*, and in a ſhort time brought the

the whole Biſhopricke of *Oſnabrug*, vnder Contribution.

Now whereas the Citie *Oſnabrug* was ſtrongly poſſeſſed by *Gronsfields* Forces, and that by reaſon of the Winterie cold and fowle Weather, it was impoſſible for the *Swedes* to effect any thing againſt it: After they had called together their Councill of Warre, reſolued to bend their march backe to the *weſer*, and eſpecially for theſe two reaſons; Firſt for to find out a conuenient place for their deſigne, from ſome ſtrong Towne vpon the *Weſer*, thereby to preuent the paſſage of the Imperialiſts, that had the whole Riuer free to tranſport and conuey their Forces and Ammunition as occaſion ſerued; Secondly to meet with *Gronsfield*, who as they had intelligence, was with the groſſe of his Armie at *Hildeſheim* a Citie ſome 20. *Engliſh* miles from *Hamelen*, intending from thence to aduance to the *weſer*.

The Duke of *Lunenburg* after he had placed Garriſons in the forenamed Townes, marched out of the Biſhopricke of *Oſnabrug* into the Earldomes of *Rauensburg* and *Lippe*, there tooke the Cities of *Herwarden*, *Bileuelt* and *Lemgow*.

Lunenburg with the body of the Armie remained at *Herwerden*, and *Kniphauſen* with ſome Regiments at *Lemgow*, the better vpon euery occaſion to fall downe to the *weſer*.

Gronsfield ſeeing that the *Swedes* marched ſo ſucceſsfully through the Biſhopricke of *Oſnabrug*, and the Earldomes of *Rauensburg* and *Lippe*, thought it

was now time to intercept their further inuasion, moreouer, hearing that *Kniphausen* was at *Lemgow* and his next enterprize would be against *Minden* the neereſt City of conſequence vpon the *Weſer* but fiue Germaine miles from *Lemgow*; goes thither himſelfe in perſon, ſealous of truſting others in ſo weighty a buſineſſe, ſtrengthned the Garriſon with freſh ſouldiers, gaue order for all neceſſaries to be brought into the Towne requiſite if need were to indure a ſiege, cauſed the Fortifications to be repaired and the Ordnance to bee mounted, when all things were placed as he deſired, returned backe againe ouer the *Weſer* to his Army.

The Lord *Kniphauſen* Field-Martiall, vnderſtanding that *Gronsfield* had beene at *Minden* and giuen order for the fortifying of the Towne, that his whole Army was on the other ſide of the *Weſer* in the County of *Stharenberg*; countermands his Forces, and with all expedition (while the Imperialiſts were expecting his comming to *Minden*) marched to *Rintelen*, a City very conueniently ſituated vpon the South of the *Weſer* ſtreame, betweene *Hamelen* and *Minden*: Part of *Gronsfields* Forces that were ſcattered on this ſide, about and in *Rintelen*, ſo ſoone as their Scouts diſcouered their comming, fell ouer the riuer to the groſſe of their army, leauing the city after they had ſlighted ſome of their workes, and broken downe the Ship-bridge ouer the *Weſer*: The *Swedes* after they had entred the City, fell to repaire the walls, make new fortifications and to make good againe the bridge; *Gronsfield* to preuent them, cauſed

ſed three Batteries to be raiſed on the North of the *Weſer*, and with Ordnance which carried 38. pound a peece, ſhot into the City, and brake downe part of the bridge they had ſet vp; but for all the battering with their Canons the *Sweden* raiſed it vp the ſecond time; and the better to maintaine it, *Kniphauſen* cauſed diuers Peeces of Ordnance to bee planted, but was not able to keepe it good without more aid; This happened the ninth of *March*.

Lunenburg hauing intelligence of the proceedings of *Kniphauſen*, with the whole body of his Army, marched from *Herwerden* (where for ſome daies he held his Quarter) to ioyne with his Field-Martiall at *Rintelen*; being ariued, preſently he cauſed his Ordnance to bee planted in a moſt aduantagious place, neere the Ship-bridge, ouer againſt *Gronsfields* high Batteries.

The 12. and 13 of *March*, the Canons and Muſquets thundered on both ſides exceedingly: The 14. about midnight, marched the Lord *Kniphauſen* with ſome Regiments of Horſe, halfe a league vpward along by the *Weſer*, where, as he was inſtructed by a countreyman, there was a conuenient Foord for his Horſe to paſſe ouer; Being come to the place, neere vnto a Dorp called *Rumnen*, where the water runnes with a crooked ſtreame like a halfe Moone; vpon the ſide of the riuer cauſed ſome Peeces of Ordnance to be planted, carefully thereby to aſſure his paſſage in the morning; which although the enemy did partly heare of, yet the night being ſo exceeding darke, they were not able to preuent.

The

The day beginning to breake foorth, and their morning deuotion ended, *Kniphauſen* commanded 4000. Horſe to be ſet ouer, each Horſe-man carrying behind him a Muſquetire, the Boore, beſt acquainted with the paſſage, led the way; when they were all ſafely landed on the other ſide, they marched towards Saint *Gertzberg*, and the firſt Imperialiſts that they met with, were foure Companies of *Horſts* Regiment of Horſe, who at that time was appointed to hold the Watch; theſe could ſcarce pronounce their *qui-va-la*, before they were all cut off and routed.

The *Swedes* embracing this aduantage, ſpeedily made to the place where their Army was intrenched, falling vpon them vnexpected with ſuch a fury, that they quitted their Trenches, and without making any reſiſtance fled, after the *Swedes* had ſlaine them a 1000. vpon the place, moſt of them of yong *Tillyes* Regiment, and taken three Captaines priſoners, *Wildungen*, *Coeſweld* and *Bergknecht*, with diuers Lieutenants and Enſigne-bearers, whom they carried to *Rintelen*. In this encounter *Bonighauſen* Quarter-maſter Generall to *Gronsfield* was ſorely wounded, and hardly eſcaped with life to *Hamelen*.

The Imperialiſts after this defeat, would not for a while ſhew themſelues in the Field (vntill their new leuies were come which they expected by *Merode*) but in Partees aad ſometimes make a Caualcado; they thus enquartered themſelues:

In *Hamelen* were 1500. Muſquetires and two Coronets of Horſe.

In

In *Minden* vnder the command of *Steuen Altrecht*, 1200. Foot and two Companies of Horſe, and the Biſhop of *Oſnaburg*, *Gronsfield*, Colonell, *Pallandt*, Colonell *Quad* and Colonell *Horſt*.

In *Newburg* 500. Foot and one Company of Horſe.

In *Nieuſtadt* by *Rickenburg* three Companies of Foote, and three of Horſe.

In *Wolfenbutle* vnder the command of the Lord *Van Geelen*, 1500 Muſquetires and two Coronets of Horſe.

In *Hildeſheim*, 800. Foot and one Company of Horſe, commanded by the Lord *Gallij Pontij*.

In *Munſter*, the Regiments of *Frederick Weſtwald* and Commander *Weſterhalten*.

In *Beckem*, *Olem* and *Widenberg*, the Caualrie of the Commander *Ohr*.

In *Warendorp* and *Petersburg*, were enquartered ſome Companies of Foot and Firelockes.

News being brought to the Duke of *Lunenburg* of the ouerthrow giuen by *Kniphauſen* to the Imperialiſts, and that they had left him Maſter of the Field; after he had ſtrongly fortified *Rintelen*, for the enſuring of the *Weſer*, marched to him, and with their whole Army, conſiſting of 14. Regiments of Foot and 67. Cornets of Horſe, aduanced vp the ſtreame to *Oldendorp*, a Towne on the North ſide of the *Weſer*, betweene *Rintelen* and *Hamelen*, where they found the Gates open and the Garriſon fled; hence they marched to *Hamelen*, ſuddenly entrenched themſelues and mounted their Ordnance, batte-

ring the Towne day and night: Before which place for a while we will leaue them, and relate the proceedings of the *Landgraue* of *Heſſen* and *Merode*, vntill the former came to ioyne with the *Swedes*, and the latter with the *Imperialiſts*.

The Forces of the *Landgraue William* of *Heſſen*, moſt part of winter, were in action about taking in of *Dortmund*, *Holteren* and *Dorſten* vpon the Riuer *Lippe*; and *Eſſen* vpon the *Imſcan*; and the Paſſages and Bridges of *Reichlinckhuſen* and *Ketwick*: towards the latter end of *February* the inundations in thoſe parts (which did much hinder their deſignes) being abated, and the wayes become ſomewhat dry, the *Landgraue* with little *Iacob* (after they had incorporated the Cities they had taken with Garriſons) marched into the Biſhopricke of *Munſter*; falling there vpon *Beckem*, the Lieutenant of the Regiment left in the City, aſſoone as he diſcride the *Landgraues* Troopes, preſently diſpatched away a meſſenger to his Colonell, to demand how hee ſhould or could defend himſelfe, ſeeing hee was ſo weakely prouided both of men and victualls; moreouer, if he might not ſurrender it, retaining his fauour, and his owne honour? But before the meſſenger returned, he yeelded vp the Towne, hauing agreed to march out with bag and baggage.

Hence the *Landgraue* proceeded and tooke in *Lokam* and *Alem*, and the 20. of *March*, *Lipperade*; and ſo aduanced to the Biſhopricke of *Paderborne*, bringing in a ſhort time, the whole Biſhopricke into ſubiection; the City *Paterborne*, after his Forces had

had a long time begirt it, came to composition vpon these conditions.

1. That they should giue him presently before he departed, 6000. Rixdollars in hand, and 18. Peeces of Ordnance. Part of this money the *Landgraue* receiued, with the 18. Peeces of Ordnance; and for the assurance of the rest, caried away some of the Burgers for Hostages.

2. For the maintenance of his army, they should contribute monethly 3000. Rixdollars.

3. Neuer to take in any Garrison of his enemy, and at this present, entertaine one of his. The Garrison by him sent in, was 7. Companies of Foot, and 2. of Horse, vnder the command of Lieutenant Generall *Geisse*.

Lastly, That they should be ready vpon all occasions, with Victualls and other necessaries, to relieue his Army.

These conditions granted, with his Army hee marched to *Geseke*, a Towne in the Bishopricke of *Cullen*, and belonging to the City of *Cullen*; The Garrison and Towne would hearken to no Treaties of agreement, wherefore he was forced by strength to fall vpon it; and a breach being made by his Canon, his Foot entred, pillaged the Towne and put some to the sword: Hence hee aduanced to ioyne

with the *Swedes* before *Hamelen*.

Of *Merode* ſomething we writ in the actions of *Sileſia*: In the beginning of *May*, when *Wallſtein* entred the Field, he was commanded to *Cullen*, there to forme an Army and to march to *Gronsfield*, ſome at his firſt comming thither denied the leuying of any Souldiers, but by the perſwaſion of the Clergy they yeelded.

The Elector of *Mentz*, one of the chiefe Agents in this buſineſſe, made an Oration in their common aſſembly, telling them, *That this Towne had the preeminence of all other Townes in the Empire, and had alwayes ſhewed their fidelity to the Empire and his Emperiall Maieſty, That he doubted not but they would ſtill continue therein.*

After a long laudatory Speech he concluded, deſiring in the name of his Imperiall Maieſty, to raiſe for his ſeruice a 1000. men, with certaine Peeces of Ordnance: To this aſſembly preſently were ſent for, all the maſters of the Trades, and reſolued for the leuying of theſe 1000. men.

About this time, the warre much increaſed in the Biſhopricke of *Cullen*; where Lieutenant Generall *Baudiſſen* had a great while plaid the Maſter, almoſt without any reſiſtance, hauing taken therein diuers Townes and Caſtles, eſpecially the ſtrong Caſtle and Abbey of *Sigburg*, *Lintz*, *Andernach*, *Drachenfels*, &c. Whereof mention is made in the latter end of the fourth part of the *Swediſh* Intelligencer.

Therefore the *Elector* of *Cullen*, and *Palatine* of *Newburg*, treating then both with the *State General*

of

of the Vnited Prouinces, and with the *Rex Chancellor* for a neutrality, perswaded the *States* Ambassadour *Mounsiure Vosbergen*, at that time at *Cullen*, to goe himselfe on the 22. of *February* last to *Baudissen*, then at *Lintz*, and to dispose him to withdraw againe his Forces out of that Countrey; In which case the said *Elector* and *Palatine* did promise to doe the like. *Baudissens* answere was; *Hee could not treate of any such matter, without an expresse order and authoritie from his Superiors: But yet for the respect he did beare both to the States, and the Prince of Orange, hee was content to agree with his enemies for a Cessation of Armes for the space of three or foure Weekes; during which his Superiors might bee informed, and resolue of what further should bee so done, &c.*

The *Elector Palatine* and other *Catholike Princes* then at *Cullen*, being not content at this answere, resolued then to trye their Fortune by way of Armes, and to that end, brought together an Army of about 8000. men, and thereof being *Spanish* Troopes, Commanded by the Count of *Isenburg*, and the rest, sent by the Count of *Gronsfield*. These being ioyned together, went before *Lintz*, in which Towne *Baudissen* had left only three Companies of *Finns*; Who after they had maintained themselues a while in a Trench they had made there, made their retreat by the fauour of a great fire, whereby they consumed a Village that stood neere.

The *Elector* of *Mentz*, being put in hope that by the good successe of this new Army, of the new Catholike League made at *Cullen* amongst all the

Catholike Princes and Bishops, then in great number there, hee now might easily recouer his Countrey, and did largely contribute to the payment thereof: The like did the Bishop of *Wirtzburg*.

And indeede this Catholike Armie tooke soone backe many places, especially the Castles of *Drachenfels* and *Hamerstein*: From thence they went to besiege *Andernach*, wherein *Baudissen* had left for Gouernour one *Rantzow* with some 1200. Souldiers, whilest himselfe being not strong enough to keepe the Field against his enemies, had retired himselfe to *Lanstein*, and solicited for some succours out of *Germany*.

The *Rex Chancellor Oxenstern*, not to loose what *Baudissen* had lately conquered, gaue order that *Palatine Birkenfelt*, who accordingly did ariue about the 19. of *March* last, neere *Andernach*, with 22. Cornets of Horse, and some 3. Regiments of Foote, which being ioyned with the rest of *Baudissens* Forces, fell presently vpon the quarter of Colonell *Hatzfeld* (Brother to the Bishop of *Wirtzburg*) who commanded a Regiment of *Curiassiers*, which they vtterly defeated; the said Colonell escaping but with some 11. or 12. Horses.

The *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt*, hauing thus well begunne, past some troopes of his ouer the *Rhine*, with a resolution to succour and saue *Andernach*, whereof the besieged hauing notice, they made a braue sally, and so the Count of *Isenburg*, not knowing how to bring his siege to another end, made a speedy end thereof by his flight.

The

The *Swedes* seeing their enemies gon, and knowing *Andernach* not to be otherwise tenable, forsooke it afterwards of themselues.

The *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt* (now Lieutenant Generall of the *Swedish* Forces in those parts; for *Baudissen* was sent for, and gone to bee imployed elsewhere) went with his Armie before *Montabour*, which he laid the siege to. *Montabour* is but a little Towne of the *westerwald*, and belonging to the *Elector* of *Tryer*; the *Spaniards* had lately taken it, and put a Garrison into it.

But by this time the Catholike Army was much increased: For Colonell *Merode*, hauing besides his owne two Regiments, receiued 3. Regiments vnder the command of *Pallant*, *Assenburg*, and *Quad*, from the Count of *Gronsfield*, and ioyned all his Troopes with the Count of *Isenburg* his Forces; they together with their Army passe now the *Rhine*, and take a resolution and their march to relieue *Montabour*; and that with the like successe, as the *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt* had against them, when hee came to *Andernach*.

For the *Swedes* knowing themselues too weake to encounter with them, left the siege, and marched towards the Riuer *Lohn*.: This was done about the first day of *Aprill* last.

The siege being thus raised and *Montabour* safe, the *Spanish* and *Germaine* Forces vnder two seuerall Commanders, the Earle of *Issenburg*, and the Count *Merode*, falling into dissention among themselues, made no great progresse.

Hamelen

Hamelen alſo a place of great conſequence, being then beſieged, and furiouſly beaten by the Duke of *Lunenburg*, was a ſubiect worthy of the Catholike Leagues conſideration and ſuccour.

And therfore the *Germane* Forces were appointed to take their march towards the *Weſer*; and by reaſon of *Count de Merode* his abſence, occaſioned by ſome domeſticall affaires, the ſaid Forces were commanded by *Buninghauſen*; who finding his deſigne, which he had to take and to fortifie vpon his march, a Towne called *Werle*, preuented by the *Landgraue* of *Heſſen*, lay houering with his armie a great while about the riuer of *Lippe*: Whileſt the Earle of *Iſenburg* (hauing firſt reſtored againe *Montabour* to the *Elector* of *Tryer*) was called, and went backe towards *Braband*, there with the reſt of the other *Spaniſh* Armie to oppoſe the Prince of *Orange*, who about that time was drawing his Forces into the Field, and ſoone after came before *Rhineberk*.

As the Catholike Army hath beene diuided and imployed in ſeuerall wayes, vpon occaſions before mentioned; So alſo the *Swediſh* Army vnder the command of Palatine of *Birkenfelt*, was ſent for, leauing theſe parts about *Cullen*, to march vp towards the Lower *Palatinate*.

Where the Spring-time renewing the Fields, began alſo to renew the deſire and deſignes of the Souldiers; eſpecially of Colonell *Metternich*, Gouernour of *Heydelberg*, who hauing left order in that City, went out with ſome Troopes, which he increaſed by ſome others drawne out of *Haguenaw* (lately taken

taken againe by the Imperialiſts) and began much to trouble the Countrey about the confines of *Alſatia*.

Thitherwards the *Palatine* of *Berkenfelt* tooke his march, and hauing ſetled things in a better order in the Lower *Palatinate*, by the taking in of *Heydelberg*, where we leaue him; to returne vnto Colonell *Buninghauſen*, who by this time had gotten into the Biſhopricke of *Oſnaburg*: And thitherwards *Merode* alſo, with ſome new leuied Regiments, was gone to ioyne with him.

Being thus come into *Weſtphalia*, and ſometimes in the Biſhopricke of *Oſnaburg*, ſometimes into the Biſhopricke of *Munſter*, where they leuyed what Forces they could, lightned all the Garriſons, and leauing ſome Cities deſtitute, they marched downe to the *Weſer* ſtreame, and ioyned with *Gronsfield* at *Minden*; who before their comming (that they might with the more ſpeed goe to relieue *Hamelen*) ſent for all his Troopes, and for the Garriſons about the *Weſer*, and in the Dukedome of *Brunſwick* for all their Ordnance and Moneys, from the City of *Hildeſheim* he receiued 20000. Rixdollars.

The Imperiall Army, vnder the command of *Gronsfield*, *Merode* and *Buninghauſen*, at their marching out of *Minden*, were numbred to bee 16000. Horſe and Foot compleat, although thoſe of *Cullen* and the Imperialiſts, before the battell, boaſted they were 25000. but ſuch reports are common, and ſometimes aduantagious to an Army: They caried

along with them 20. Peeces of Ordnance, and betweene 3. or 400. Waggons laden with Baggage and Ammunition.

Thus haue we brought them on their march to the battell: Now to tell you something what the besieged and besiegers (the forces of the *Landgraue William* of *Hessen*, being then also ready to assist the Army of the Duke of *Lunenburg*) did at *Hamelen*.

The City *Hamelen* lieth situated on the East of the *Weser* streame, incompassed with a deepe Moate, which is caused by a small Riuer they haue formerly cut out of the *Weser*, some sixe Leagues South of the Towne, and drenching the Bankes of the South and East side, flowes into the *Weser* on the North: Adioyning and round about this Moate, there are diuers Fortifications and Platformes whereon were planted great Peeces of Ordnance, and in euery Place a Watch-house and a Court of Guard.

The *Swedes* and *Hessians* lay thus quartered about the Towne, The Duke of *Lunenburg* lay South; Field-Martiall *Knyphausen* South; The *Finns* and *Laplanders* on the West side ouer the *Weser*, commanded by *Stalhans*; *Milander* with the *Hessians* on the North.

The Garrison of the Towne consisted of 600. Foot and two Companies of Horse, vnder the command of Colonell *Schelamer*; who at the comming of the *Swedes*, compelled all the Citizens and Tradesmen to take vp Armes, and caused three who denied it, to be hanged immediately.

They were well prouided of all necessaries and

of

of Victualls, hauing had (some few dayes before the siege) by the Boores carried into their City, 360. Waggons laden with Corne.

The besieged behaued themselues very valiantly; and oftentimes, to the great losse and dammage of the besiegers, would make Excursions and Sallies vpon their Quarters, breaking downe their Trenches and killing their Watch.

The 15. of *Aprill* they assaulted the Quarter of the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and slew 200. Souldiers of his owne Regiment, and amongst them Lieutenant Generall *Weeber*.

The besieged, some few dayes before the surrendering of the Towne, finding the besiegers to grow strong and themselues to haue lost many men, and much blood, grew faint, and durst not make their excursions as they had formerly; but earnestly intreated the Gouernor to propound some Articles for the surrendring of the City to the *Swedes*, whereunto he peremtorily denied.

The *Iesuits* daily preached vnto the Garrison and Citizens, declaring vnto them how they were bound by their Oath to the *Emperor*, and to the maintaining of the Romane Catholike Religion; Likewise how meritorious it would be, to loose their liues and blood in the defence of it: But the effect of their Eloquence was not comparable to that of Aquauitæ and other good Wine, which being often in great abundance taken by the Souldiers and Townsmen, made them so couragious that they made many furious Sallies; whereby if they did not kill

their enemies and saue their Towne, yet did they loose their liues more careleslly. Such a *Silenien* Sally, they made at the very time when the battell was betwixt the two Armies; whereof the one endeauoured to haue the other to saue the Towne. and of this we will now present vnto you the relation, as we haue receiued the same from diuers good hands.

THe *Swedes* vnderstanding by their Espialls that *Merode* and *Bunninghausen* had ioyned their Forces, which they brought backe out of the Bishopricke of *Cullen* with *Gronsfields* Armie, on Munday (being the 24. of *Iune*) neere *Witlage*, and that the said Generalls with their whole Army were vpon their march to relieue *Hamelen*, left Lieutenant Colonell *Vauasour* and some of the Duke of *Brunswickes* Forces to maintaine their Trenches, and aduanced to meet them, being come neere vnto *Oldendorp*, they put their Armie in Battaglia after the King of *Swedens* manner, in an aduantagious place, and that they might draw their Enemies the better into it, Field-Martiall *Kniphausen* marched halfe a Mile from them, where they lay; and with 4000. Horse, and 3. Peeces of Ordnance began to Skirmish, charging chiefely *Merodes* Quarter, but finding themselues ouermatched, and as they were appointed, retired backe, playing continually with their 3. field Peeces, vntill they came almost to the rest of their Armie where they left them, on purpose to intice the Armie of the Catholike League

to

to follow them: The *Swediſh* Horſe being come to their Armie (before which there were 28. Field-Peeces planted) diuided themſelues, and immediately the Canoniers giuing fire, made a lane through the midſt of their Armie, at which the Caualrie entered breaking their Rankes, and charged them home ſo faſt, that the Foote left their Armes and fled: Their Horſe that were ſome skirmiſhing with *Kniphauſen* (who had the leading of the right wing) and others in the Wood neere the Mountaine with *Melander*, *Kag*, *Vſler*, and *Stalhans*, perceiuing their Infantry diſorderly to retreat and flie away on all ſides, and themſelues almoſt incompaſſed in, and the *Haſſians* (to whom the glory of the victory next *God* belongeth) had entered amongſt their Horſe 6. deepe, and eut aſunder many of them; turned their backes, but were ſo ſtrongly purſued that few eſcaped; there was ſlaine in this Battell vpon the place 5000. beſides all the wayes to *Oldendorp*, *Rintelen*, *Buckenburg*, and *Berg*, all ſcattered with dead corps; Amongſt thoſe were ſlaine of the Imperiall ſide, the chiefe were Colonell *Quad*, Colonell *Dinclin*, and Colonell *weſtphalin*; of Captiues, there were taken 2500. Enſignes 70. beſides diuers that the Boores tooke in their flight: 13. great Peeces of Ordnance, and all their Ammunition and Waggons, with 3. Mules laden with Siluer, *Gronsfield* and *Merode* both wounded, with diuers other Commanders that eſcaped, fled to *Minden*, but not thinking themſelues ſafe there, paſſed vp the *weſer* to *Newburg*.

The *Swedes* in this great Battell (which was fought the 28. of *Iune*, at 6. a clocke of the Morning) lost not aboue 200. and those most common Souldiers, except *Stakenbrock*, and one Captaine, hence the *Swedes* marched the 29. to their Leaguer before *Hamelen*; and the 30. Field-Martiall *Knip-hausen* sent in a Trumpet into the Towne to Colonell *Schalamer* Gouernour of the Towne and Garrison, to signifie vnto him that he had beaten and ruinated the whole Imperiall Army, so that there was no hopes of relieue, or expectation of any men to aid him, but if hee wanted Women, hee could spare him a 1000. hee had taken Prisoners; and moreoner, that there had beene blood enough spilt for the Towne, and therefore aduised him to yeeld, affirming that he would plant no more Ordnance against it, but that if he would not yeeld, hee would take the Towne violently, and put both Man Woman, and child to the Sword.

This message the Colonell gaue little credit to, replying, that peraduenture hee might haue cut off some of their Troopes, but as for the maine Armie, he assured himselfe it was impossible for them to be beaten, and as concerning Women, if any were sent, hee would giue fire on them as soone as they came within Canon shot of the Towne.

This newes discontented the Generall not a little, whereupon he sent for an Imperiall Captaine whom he had taken Prisoner, and commanded him to goe into the Towne, and to deliuer the same message which he sent by the Trumpeter.

The

The Captaine deſired to be excuſed, affirming that he ſhould call his owne life in queſtion, if hee ſhould any way perſwade the Gouernour to ſurrender the Towne; *Kniphauſen* hereupon in anger threatened him, that if he would not obey his command, he would not onely put him, but all the reſt of the Priſoners to the Sword: The Captaine thus in danger for the ſafety of his owne life and the reſt, agreed to goe, and paſſing his word that hee would returne, went into the Towne, and after ſome conference with the Gouernour, paſſed out againe with ſome conditions propounded for the rendering vp of the Towne; whereof theſe were ſubſcribed to, and liked of both ſides.

1. That the Gouernour with all his Officers, and Souldiers, as well Horſe as Foote, ſhould depart the 10. of *Iuly*, with 2. Peeces of Ordnance, bagge and baggage; with their Armes, and with Enſignes diſplayed.

2. That for the carriage of their baggage, there ſhould bee 86. Waggons prouided.

3. To carry away the Women and Children, of thoſe that would depart the Towne to *Minden*, there ſhould bee 13. Veſſels appointed, according to theſe Conditions.

The 10. of *Iuly*, in the afternoone marched out firſt the Garriſon, conſiſting of 782. Souldiers, and after

after them their Wiues and Children, and diuers of the chiefe Burgers and Citizens; they being all paſſed out, the *Swedes* entered.

Thus was this famous Towne, after it had beene beſieged 23. Weekes, made *Swediſh*.

To this relation of the Battell before *Hamelen*, wee will adde another, drawne out of a Letter written by a Colonell that was an Actor therein.

Abſtract of a Letter, concerning the Battell fought neere Hamelen, 28. *of* Iune. 1633.

WEe cannot thanke *God* enough for the great Victory, hee hath giuen vs in this place. For the Count of *Gronsfield* hauing gathered together out of the Garriſons of *Wolfenbuttle*, *Minden*, *Newburg*, and other places about the *Weſer*, to the number of 2700. Foote and Horſe.

And Generall Maior *Bunninghauſen* hauing alſo brought together out of the Biſhopricke of *Cullen* aboue 2000. Foote, and 2000. Horſe.

They intended to ioyne all their Forces together, and to raiſe the ſiege before *Hamelen*.

This deſigne of theirs being diſcouered by ſome Priſoners vnto vs, our Counſell of Warre reſolued that the *Haſſian* Lieutenant Generall *Melander* ſhould march with 4000. Horſe, and 1000. Muſquetires, and ſome number of Ordnance (all ſelected out of both Armies of *Luneburg*, and of *Haſſia*) againſt *Bunninghauſen*, and to hinder their intended conjunction.

Thereupon

Thereupon the Enemy (ſeeing he could not ioyne where he thought) tooke his march, firſt towards *Oſnaburg*, and then towards *Munſter*, and there retrenched himſelfe vnder the fauour of the Walles and Ordnance of the Citie, vntill he might bee reinforced by *Merodes* Armie, whom he was ſure came with 5000. Foot, and 1500. Horſe.

And according to their wiſh, they brought all their Forces together; *Merode* ioyning firſt with *Bunninghauſen*, and they both afterwards with the Count of *Gronsfield* at *Werlaw*, which is diſtant ſome two Leagues from *Oſnaburg*.

Thus they hauing an Armie of at leaſt 14000. ſtrong, and 15. Peeces of Ordnance, were now confident of doing well; and ſo they tooke their march firſt to *Minden*, and there they paſt the *Weſer*.

This wee being aduertiſed of, wee with our Horſe and Foot, went towards *Rintelen*, and there wee paſt alſo the *Weſer* with our Ordnance, our Foot paſſing in Boates.

From thence, wee without ſtay aduanced towards *Oldendorp* not farre from *Hamelen*; and our men that lay before the Towne did preſently ariſe, and with their Ordnance came vnto vs, when wee had already planted our Peeces vpon a high Hill, where we intended to expect the enemies cõming: And wee ſoone began to diſcouer him, comming alſo vpon another high Hill towards vs; but by reaſon of the Valley that was betwixt vs, It was not poſſible to charge on the other without breaking our order.

Therefore the Enemy ſent two Regiments of Foot ouer the Hill towards the wood, thence to fall on vpon our right wing.

Thus the skirmiſh did begin and did continue neere three houres, during which wee on both ſides did indeauour to get ſome aduantage, and to thunder with our Ordnance, one againſt the other.

Meane while Lieutenant Generall *Melander*, hauing paſt the valley with ſome Regiments of Horſe, offered himſelfe before the Enemy; which perceiuing *Merode* with his Horſe, came preſently to encounter with him.

Melander, aduaneing with a 1000. Horſe, falles moſt furiouſly into the midſt of his enemies Horſe, and at an inſtant begins the Battell; which to bring to a ſpeedy end, Martiall *Knipháuſen*, with two Regiments of Foote (drawne out of our right wing) comes downe from the Hill, and falles likewiſe on; and the ſame with ſo good an order, reſolution, and conſtancie, that the Enemy preſently began to giue ground, and ſoone after is put to confuſion, ſo that all his Caualrie began to flie, and therefore, as well as his Foote, was vtterly defeated, routed and purſued to the Gates of *Minden*.

Wee doe not know well how many were ſlaine, but this I aſſure you, that of 90. Cornets, they ſcarſe ſaued 19. And although the Battell did not laſt aboue a quarter of an houre, yet beſides all the Artillary, Ammunition, Baggage and Waggons, which we got from the Enemy, there were found ſlaine vpon the place of the battle 3000. men, and amongſt

amongſt them many braue Officers. And it cannot be expreſt, how rich booties our ſouldiers haue gotten; amongſt them I muſt not omit the Chancery of *Merode*, whereby many things of the enemies deſignes in all *Germany* are diſcouered. *Merode* himſelfe is deadly hurt, as we are told by the priſoners. On our ſide there dyed alſo ſome officers, eſpecially Colonell *Rantzaw* was ſhot in diuers parts of his body, but he is yet aliue. Few of our ſouldiers were ſlaine; although both our horſe and foot did fight moſt couragiouſly, notwithſtanding the enemy was ſtronger then we. For our armie (I ſay both the armie of Duke *George* of *Lunenburg*, and of the *Landgraue* of *Heſſen*) was not aboue 8000. ſtrong; the ſiege of *Hamelen* hauing coſt many a mans life. This battle was fought on the 28. of *Iune* being *Friday*.

Yet *Hamelen* doth hold out, and the Garriſon therein is perſwaded that *Holke* ſhall ſhortly come to help and ſaue them: And I confeſſe we haue begun this ſiege in an ill ſeaſon, &c. Giuen in the Chiefe quarter at *Preckel* in the Biſhopricke of *Paderborn* the 4. *Iuly* 1633.

Thus much we haue brought to our hands concerning the battle of *Hamelen*, where the Imperialiſts were ſo defeated, that Count *Gonsfield* neuer ſince hath not been in the field; And Count *Merode* being mortally wounded, and fled into *Minden*, did there dye a few daies after: But as for *Bunninghauſen*, he went vp and downe to incourage the Garri-

ſons of ſuch places as yet hold for the Catholikes: Of whom wee ſhall yet haue occaſion to ſay a few wordes.

The victory gotten by the Proteſtants before *Hamelen*, gaue them aſſurance ſhortly to get alſo the Towne. Therefore Duke *George* of *Lunenburg* being come againe into his quarters before it, ſent word of what was paſt, vnto the Gouernour in the Towne, who (as we haue told you before) although he would not beleeue it in the beginning, yet neuertheleſſe when he ſaw ſo many Enſignes and Cornets gotten from his friends, and ſet vp for a Trophie in his enemies Campe, and could vnderſtand of no ſuccours, he at laſt came to a Parle, and ſurrendered the ſtrong Citie of *Hamelen* vpon compoſition, and theſe were the Conditions:

1. That the Gouernour with all his Officers, and Souldiers, both Horſe and Foot, ſhall haue leaue to depart on the 10. of *Iuly*, with flying colours, bagge and baggage, and 2. Peeces of Ordnance.

2. And for the tranſportation of their baggage, he is to haue 86. Waggons.

3. And beſides alſo for the tranſporting of their Women, Children and other things, they ſhall haue 13. Boates from thence to *Minden*.

According to which agreement the Imperiall Garriſon parted on the 11. of *Iuly*, in the fore-

noone, being strong 782. armed men.

There was found in the Towne no great want of any thing, except of Powder and Wood.

Heere it will bee (wee suppose) neither vnreasonable nor vnseasonable, after so long a siege, and after so laborious and glorious a getting both of the *Battell*, and of *Hamelen*; to leaue these two Protestant Champions (the Duke *George* of *Lunenburg*, and *Landgraue William* of *Hessen*) to take a while some respiration and rest.

The Proceedings in *Alsatia* and the *Palatinate*.

IT is now time to returne againe into *Alsatia*, where we haue told you heretofore *pag.* 34. that the *Rhinegraue*, with the *Swediſh* Forces, was very buſie to withſtand both the inſurrection of the Boores, and the deſignes of the Imperialiſts. And that ſoone after *Guſtavus Horn* finding his enemies vnder Generall *Altringer* in *Bauaria* much increaſed and ſtrengthened, cauſed alſo the ſaid *Rhinegraue* to come and to ioyne with him. Thereupon the *Bauarians* receiued diuers blowes; and the Imperialiſts in *Alſatia* (taking their aduantage at the *Rhinegraues* abſence) tooke backe againe from the *Swedes* ſeuerall places, as *Badenwiler*, *Roetelen*, and *Altkild*.

Therefore the *Rhinegraue* was againe diſmiſſed by *Horn*, from whom he tooke leaue and parted the 15. of *May* at *Goecklingen* neere the *Danube*, and with his Caualrie tooke his march backe againe towards *Riedlingen* and *Munderkingen*, and ſo into *Alſatia*.

At

At that very time the Imperialists had appointed a Rendezuous for a new Army of theirs at *Masmunster*, and there were already assembled diuers Troopes vnder the command of the *Baron de Soye*, and dayly many Souldiers came thither out of *Lorraine*.

This designe to hinder the *Rhinegraue*, *Iohn Philippe* was sent with a competent number of Horse and Foot and some Ordnance, who hauing quickly made a breach, and preparing an assault, forced those within *Masmunster* to submit themselues vpon composition, and so the Garrison was suffered to goe to *Newburg* in that countrey of *Alsatia*: After this the said *Rhinegraue* tooke also two strong Castles, *Hohen-Landsberg* and *Andlaw*.

Meane while the Marquise of *Badendurlach* and *Rhinegraue Otto Lodowick*, hauing mustered and ioyned some Regiments together, resolued to fall vpon their enemies at *Eichstat*, where the Marquise *Herman* of *Baden* (an Imperialist) intended to keepe his Rendezuous: To this effect the said Marquise of *Durlach* was sent with his Troopes to take *Wasenwiler*, being a fit passage, thereby to hinder that those of *Brissac* could not ioyne with those of *Eichstat*: which he hauing done, the *Rhinegraue* on the other side sent a Troope of his Horse to begin a skirmish; wherein first the Imperialists seemed to preuaile, but assoone as the *Rhinegraue* came in with the rest of his Horse, he routed the Imperialists, who fled into *Brissac*, whilest those of *Eichstat*, forsaking the Towne, fled also away into the hills.

We

Wee haue formerly told you, that the *Palatine Christian* of the *Rhine* (commonly called *Palatine* of *Berkinfelt*) came downe againe into the Lower *Palatinate*, and this was about the latter end of *Aprill*, when Colonell *Metternich*, Gouernour of *Heydleburg*, was gone with some 800. men out of it into *Alsatia* to ioyne with the Imperialists, and to renew the warres both there and in the *Palatinate*.

And becauſe the Imperialiſts in *Hagenaw* were very ſtrong, and troubled all the neighbourhood thereabout very much, the Proteſtant thought it beſt to beſiege or to blocke vp the ſame.

Whileſt both Partees are thus buſied, the Garriſon of *Briſſach* falling out, defeated ſome *Swedes*, and got two Colours, and ſome Priſoners; whereat the *Rhinegraue* being diſpleaſed, thought how to reuenge himſelfe; and to that end he diſpatched his Colonell *Callenbach*, with 4. Troopes of Horſe; who on the 16. day of *Iune*, very early (hauing left halfe his Forces for an Ambuſcadoe in a Village) came neere to *Briſſac*, and being ſet vpon by ſome Imperiall Troopes that iſſued out of that Citie, they drew them by their fained flight to the place, where being ioyned with their Fellowes, they turned againe, and fell vpon the Imperialiſts with ſo good a ſucceſſe, that they ſlew many, and diuers (that did not eſcape by flight) they tooke Priſoners, amongſt them, both the *Count de Montecuculi*, and the *Baron de Soye*, grieuouſly hurt, whom they carried to *Colmar*, where few dayes after, the ſaid *Count de Montecuculi* died of his wounds.

About

About that time, there were alſo defeated ſome companies of Boores, who hauing encreaſed the Troopes of ſome Imperiall Souldiers, were with them and their deſignes diminiſhed and brought to nothing by the *Rhinegraue*, many of them being conſumed in *Rirchoff*, the Towne being ſet on fire.

Colonell *Vitzthumb* did as much paſſing towards the *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt*, out of the *Palatinate* towards *Hagenaw*, who finding at *Reiſhofen* aboue 400. Boores Armed in the fauour of his enemies, and ſtoutly defending themſelues for a while, put them almoſt all to the Sword, and cauſed ſome Imperiall Officers that had raiſed vp theſe Boores, to be hanged.

The *Rhinegraue* ſucceſsfully proceeding, recouered againe the vpper Marquiſat of *Baden*, taking from the Imperialiſts in a few dayes *Roetelen*, *Badenwiler*, and *Suſenburg*.

From thence hee turned towards the foure *waldſtets* (or *Wood-Townes*) whereof he firſt tooke *Sechingen* and *Rhinefeld*, and ſoone afterwards alſo the two others, although the *Switzers* by an ambaſſage made ſome interceſſion.

But before we doe proceed any further, it is requiſite that here we doe remember the recouery of the *Lower Palatinate*, and withall to returne a little backeward to the *Palatine* of *Berkenfelt*, whom we left there, being come from *Montabor*.

Therefore he being ariued, and knowing that *Metternich* had drawen out of *Heydelberg* moſt part of his men, in hope to ſet vp a new Army appointed

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Whileſt both Partees are thus buſied, the Garriſon of *Briſſach* falling out, defeated ſome *Swedes*, and got two Colours, and ſome Priſoners; whereat the *Rhinegraue* being diſpleaſed, thought how to reuenge himſelfe; and to that end he diſpatched his Colonell *Callenbach*, with 4. Troopes of Horſe; who on the 16. day of *Iune*, very early (hauing left halfe his Forces for an Ambuſcadoe in a Village) came neere to *Briſſac*, and being ſet vpon by ſome Imperiall Troopes that iſſued out of that Citie, they drew them by their fained flight to the place, where being ioyned with their Fellowes, they turned againe, and fell vpon the Imperialiſts with ſo good a ſucceſſe, that they ſlew many, and diuers (that did not eſcape by flight) they tooke Priſoners, amongſt them, both the *Count de Montecuculi*, and the *Baron de Soye*, grieuouſly hurt, whom they carried to *Colmar*, where few dayes after, the ſaid *Count de Montecuculi* died of his wounds.

About

About that time, there were alſo defeated ſome companies of Boores, who hauing encreaſed the Troopes of ſome Imperiall Souldiers, were with them and their deſignes diminiſhed and brought to nothing by the *Rhinegraue*, many of them being conſumed in *Rirchoff*, the Towne being ſet on fire.

Colonell *Vitzthumb* did as much paſſing towards the *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt*, out of the *Palatinate* towards *Hagenaw*, who finding at *Reiſhofen* aboue 400. Boores Armed in the fauour of his enemies, and ſtoutly defending themſelues for a while, put them almoſt all to the Sword, and cauſed ſome Imperiall Officers that had raiſed vp theſe Boores, to be hanged.

The *Rhinegraue* ſucceſsfully proceeding, recouered againe the vpper Marquiſat of *Baden*, taking from the Imperialiſts in a few dayes *Roetelen*, *Badenwiler*, and *Suſenburg*.

From thence hee turned towards the foure *waldſtets* (or *Wood-Townes*) whereof he firſt tooke *Sechingen* and *Rhinefeld*, and ſoone afterwards alſo the two others, although the *Switzers* by an ambaſſage made ſome interceſſion.

But before we doe proceed any further, it is requiſite that here we doe remember the recouery of the *Lower Palatinate*, and withall to returne a little backeward to the *Palatine* of *Berkenfelt*, whom we left there, being come from *Montabor*.

Therefore he being ariued, and knowing that *Metternich* had drawen out of *Heydelberg* moſt part of his men, in hope to ſet vp a new Army appointed

diuers Rendezuous, but was opposed (as I haue told you) by the Protestant Forces in *Alsatia*, he vndertooke to get not onely the Towne, which was a worke not very difficult, but also the Castle; both by situation, and by reason of the strong Garrison and plentifull prouision of all necessaries therein, was very hard to take.

Hee therefore hauing good intelligence with some of the inhabitants, gaue order that *Abel Moda* (a Colonell of the *Swedish* Partee) with some Troopes of Foot and Horse (on the 5. of *May* last) should very early, about foure of the Clocke, fall into the Towne; who put some *Bauarian* Souldiers he found there to the sword, and took some Officers Prisoners, and *Pater Coppenstein* a Dominican Frier, a great fire-brand in these Warres.

The Towne being thus theirs; about 5. a Clocke in the afternoone, *Palatine Birkenfelt* with his whole Armie entereth, immediately giuing order for the besieging of the Castle; commanding some Regiments of Foot to entrench themselues neere a Fountaine called the *Wolfes-Fountaine*; others to that part of the Citie adioyning to the Castle; and 2. *Scottish* Regiments, with some Field Peeces to the *Conny-Hill* ouer the *Neckar*; on the North side of the Citie, whither vnder fauour of the Night, not discouered by the Castle, they safely ariued; heere they found many Platts and Trenches the *Bauarians* had left vndemolished since their last siege, of these they made very good vse, planting their Ordnance, and intrenching themselues in them: After this

manner was the Castle on all sides besieged, and euery day so battered, that the Garrison durst not appeare or looke out.

The besieged seeing themselues thus pressed on all sides, and their Castle walles soundly shaken, and part fallen into the Moate, repayred to the Gouernour *Hartenberg*, declaring vnto him what hee well knew and was ready to feele, his inability to hold out any longer, and the assurannce of his hopes to be frustrated, if he expected any reliefe to come before they would enter the Castle; vpon this hee calls a Councill of his chiefe Officers, and agreed that a Drumme should presently bee sent out to treate concerning the rendering vp of the Castle: The 23. of *May* the Drumme with another Officer went out of the Castle to *Palatine Christians* Quarter, where betweene them, without any long dispute, these following Articles amongst other were concluded.

1. That *Mounsiere Hartenberg* Lieutenant, Gouernour of the Castle, with all his Officers and Souldiers should march out in their Armes, with Drums beating, Ensignes displayed, and Matches light.

2. That they should carry with them 2. Field Peeces, 3. Tunnes of Powder, with Match and Bullet sufficient for the Powder.

3. That all the Officers and Souldiers with

their Wiues, Children and Seruants, and all their Baggage, should be conueyed in 20. Waggons appointed by the *Swedes*, without let or hinderance, to *Hagenaw*.

4. That they might freely cary away with them, all the moueables of Colonell *Metternich* late Gouernour of *Heydelberg*; but to take away all suspition, there should bee Deputies appointed on both sides to ouer-view the same: And that all his Officers and Seruants, with their Wiues and Children, should haue liberty to depart; but if any of them would tarry and remaine in the *Palatinate*, they should be vsed and intreated as the other Subiects.

5. That all Officers and Souldiers, with their Wiues and Children, should haue necessary prouision of Victualls for this their iourney, and a sufficient Conuoy for the safety of their persons.

6. The Lieutenant with all his Horse should be conducted by the *Swedes* to *Hagenaw*, marching euery day three Leagues.

7. That all Corne, Wine, Horses, or other booty they had taken, they should still inioy.

8. That no Souldier, nor any that fled from the *Swedish* Army, should bee detained from going, much lesse should the *Swedes* draw any by force, or other meanes, on their party.

9. That

9. That all Captiues and Prisoners on either side, at the time of their departure should bee free.

10. That during the Treaty, no Officer or *Swedish* Souldier (except only the appoinred Deputies) should enter into the Castle, neither any Garrison should enter, before the Gouernour and all his Souldiers were marched out.

11. The Conditions and Articles of surrendering, before their going forth of the Castle, should be subscribed vnto.

12. The *Phisitian* and *Chirurgion*, who vpon order of Colonell *Metternich* were come into the Castle, should be readmitted into their places, and with their Wiues and Children freely inioy the same with all their goods.

13. The said Lieutenant should passe the *Rhine* at *Manheim*, accompanied with a Drum or Trumpet of the *Palatines*, to signifie the comming of the rest at *Hagenaw*.

14. That *Hartenberg* the Lieutenant of the Castle, should leaue safely all the Euidences, Charters and Writings appertaining to the *Palatinate*, all the Artillary and Martiall instruments with Corne and Wine, except what is included in these Articles; and withall some Hostages for caution for th

safe returne of the Conuoy, with the Horses, Carts and Waggons.

These Articles on both sides being subscribed to, on the one side by the Count *Palatine Christian*, and on the other by Lieutenant *Hartenberg*, the Garrison and all Officers and Commanders in the Castle the 26. of *May*, early in the morning, marched out, with flying Ensignes, Drummes beating, and their Matches light, marching directly along by *Vdenheim*, which strooke no small terrour into the Garrison thereof.

Thus after a long and terrible Warre, is the *Lower Palatinate* by Armes freed againe from the enemies of the *Electorall House*, there remaining no place in it in the hands of the Imperialists nor Leaguists, except *Vdenheim* (by others called *Philipsburg*) belonging to the Bishop of *Spire*, (now to the *Elector* of *Trier*) who is Bishop of that Sea, and fortified *a la moderne* by the Marquise *Spinola*, and by him called *Philipsburg*.

This new Fort being built to the preiudice of all neighbours, and against their will, hath beene one of the prime causes of the *Germane* Warres: And although euer since the taking in of *Heydleberg*, it hath beene blocked vp (as it is yet in this Moneth of *Nouember*) by the forenamed Colonell *Moda*, and other Commanders that are inquartered in the neighbouring places thereabout; yet neuertheless it doth still hold out.

Therefore leauing it, wee goe backe againe to *Heydleberg*,

Heydleberg; where on the 17. of *Iune* laſt (after a generall conſultation and conſent) the *Palatine Lodowick Philippe*, Brother to the late *Elector King* of *Bohemia*, was with great ſolemnitie and inauguration inſtalled againe, and ſworne *Adminiſtratour* of the young *Elector*, and the *Electorall Palatinate*, in the preſence of a great aſſembly of *Princes*, *Earles*, and *Nobility*; amongſt whom the principall were theſe:

Rex-Chancellor Oxenſtiern, as Director-generall of the foure Circles of *Germany*; the *Palatine* Duke of *Deuxponts*; the Dukes of *Wirtemberg*; the *Landgraue* of *Heſſen*; Marquiſe of *Baden-Durlach* and others.

And ſince that time the ſaid Adminiſtrator doth labour to reeſtabliſh againe, both the Goſpel and good Lawes and Orders in all the *Palatinate*; In which good worke we will leaue him, with our beſt wiſhes for the good of all his houſe.

Things being thus fortunately ſetled at *Heydelberg*, the *Palatine Chriſtian* of *Birkenſfelt* went againe into *Alſatia*, where his preſence was more requiſite then in the *Palatinate*; becauſe (beſides the Imperialiſts) there did then alſo appeare vpon the Stage, to acte a part in the *Germane Tragedy*, the Duke of *Lorraine*.

For notwithſtanding the laſt Treaty made betwixt the *French* King and the ſaid Duke, hee made ſome new leuies, and began to expoſtulate with the *Swedes* in *Alſatia*, and to endeauour to raiſe the ſiege before *Hagenaw*.

Three

Three Companies of Horse (almost all *Lorrainers*) met with some *Swedish* Troopes not farre from *Lutzelstein* and *Peterbach*, and being by the *Swedes* beaten, left many of their fellowes dead and a rich booty behind them. Some few dayes after, 44. *Swedish* Horsemen met with two Companies of the Duke of *Lorraines*, one of Horse and the other of Foot, and setting amongst them, put some to the sword and all the rest to flight.

At length the *Palatine* hauing desired by seuerall messages to vnderstand whether the said Duke would be their Friend or Foe, and receiuing no round answere, aduanced with some of his Forces (his Army hauing lately beene augmented by many Troopes of the Duke of *Wirtembergs*) towards *Lorraine*, and sent others towards *Zabern* and *Pfalsburg*. The Duke thereupon caused all his Army to be sworne vnto the *Emperour*, and to bee called no more *Lorraines* but *Imperialists*.

On the 30. of *Iuly* the *Lorraine* army, with a number of Artillary marched forward, and hauing past *Etteldorf* and *Rinkeldorf*, they came vpon the hill neere *Pfaffenhofen*; where some of the *Swedish* horse Troopes met and fell vpon the *Lorraine* Vantguard, consisting of *Curiassers*, whereof the *Swedes* put 3. Companies to route, and tooke diuers prisoners, amongst them *Monsier de Florinuille*, and *Monsier de Vincour*, both very braue and rich Gentlemen.

This notwithstanding, the whole Army of *Lorraine* being ariued before *Pfaffenhofen*, did appeare on the 31. of *Iuly* in good array, and summoned the said

ſaid Towne (belonging to the Count of *Hanaw*) with great threatnings to ſpare no body, if they would not preſently ſurrender.

The Captaine of the Towne hauing but 24. Souldiers with him, did deſire but three houres to ſend to his Lord and Maſter, whom he knew was not farre off.

But no delay was giuen, the *Lorraines* begin to batter the Towne with two great Peeces of Ordnance, and withall to prepare an aſſault; whileſt the few Souldiers that were within, and all the inhabitants, anſwered in the ſame language with their Ordnance, whereof they were well prouided.

Meane while the *Palatine* of *Birkenſfelt* (hauing beene aduertiſed of the Dukes marching) was come away from before *Hagenaw*, and ariued the very ſame day, about foure of the clocke at euening, before *Pfaffenhofen* and the *Lorraine* Army; who, hauing alſo had notice of the *Palatines* comming, put themſelues in good order and readineſſe, to bid them a Souldier-like wellcome.

The Proteſtant Armie not willing to be accuſed of vnciuility, were moſt deſirous and ready to ſalute them in like manner: And to that end the *Palatine* commanded quickly a company to a little Dorpe hard by, to beat out ſuch Dragoons of the *Lorrainers* hee knew to lie there; which accordingly was performed.

The *Lorraines* meane while fell luſtily vpon the *Swedes*; that after a rude encounter and reception, they put all the left wing of the *Swediſh* Horſe and

ſome Regiments of Foote to flight; and one part of the *Lorraine* Horſe wheeling about, ſet vpon the *Swediſh* Ordnance, moſt reſolutely endeauouring to make themſelues maſters thereof. But there the *Swediſh* Foot-Forces made ſuch an oppoſition, and withall ſuch an vſe both of their Ordnance (for the which now this diſpute was ſo rude) and of their Muſquets, that they put the ſaid *Lorraines* to flight: And with the like curteſie was receiued the other part of the *Lorraine* Horſe, comming backe from purſuing the *Swediſh* Horſe to the Wood not farre off, and charging the *Swediſh* Regiments, commanded by Colonell *Vitzthumb*, and Colonell *Rantzaw*; by whoſe Valour and incouragement, the *Lorraines* were beaten backe, and forced to flie (as the *Lorraine* Foote did alſo, flinging away their Armes) to *Zabern* and other places, where they thought to ſaue themſelues, and afterwards home into *Lorraine*.

The *Swedes* got all their Ordnance and Ammunition, with moſt part of their Baggage.

During the conflict, the Burgers and Souldiers fell out of *Pfaffenhofen*, and tooke out of the ſconce, made the Night before by the *Lorraines*, the two Peeces of Ordnance, where that morning their Walles had beene beaten withall, and in ſtead thereof, left moſt part of the 50. Imperiall Souldiers that ſhould haue kept it, dead vpon the place, to augment a little the number of thoſe that were ſlaine in the Battell; Whereof on the *Swediſh* ſide, there were about 200. and amongſt them, the Maſter

ſter of the Ordnance *Simon Shultes*, and a Baron of *Ruppa*.

On the other ſide, it was not knowne certainely how many were ſlaine, but vpon the place there were found aboue 600. and many vpon the wayes afterwards.

After this expedition, ſome of the *Swediſh* Forces were ſent againe before *Hagenaw*: And the *French King* offended againſt the Duke of *Lorraine*, ſent alſo his Forces vnder the Martiall *de St. Chaumont* into *Lorraine*.

And within a ſhort time that Duke was bereaued both of the Duchy of *Barre*, which according to a ſentence pronounced againſt him by the *Parliament* of *Paris* to haue forfeited the ſame, in not hauing done in time his hommage for it, due vnto the *Moſt Chriſtian King*, and was forced to receiue alſo a ſtrong Garriſon from the ſaid *French King* into his chiefe Towne, and Princely reſidence of *Nancy*.

For whileſt the *Swedes* following their victory, and paſſing the Hilles of *Zabern*, tooke *St. Die*, *St. Hipolit*, *Bouquenon*, and *Sauerden*, and other townes in *Lorraine* (which they did in the Moneth of *Auguſt*) and whileſt the *Rhinegraue Otto Lodowick* came with ſome *Swediſh* Forces before *Nancy*, and there ioyned the ſame with the *French* Armie, which ariued before that ſtrong Citie about the 12. of *Auguſt*: The *Moſt Chriſtian King* went himſelfe in perſon thither, and being in his iourney from *Vitry* towards *St. Diſier*, the *Cardinall* of *Lorraine* (Brother to the Duke) met his Maieſtie vpon

the way, and came with him into the Towre, to treate and intercede for his Brother of some accommodation.

From *St. Diser* his Maiestie (being for the most part of his iourney accompanied by the *Queene*) went to *Barre*, from thence to *Sampigni*, *Sechepre* (taking and receiuing into his power *St. Miel*, *Ponta-Mousson*, *Odonchasteau*, and other places) and on the the 18. of *August* his Maiestie came to *Ponta-Mousson*.

Where the *Cardinall* of *Lorraine* was againe to treate: From thence hee went to *Amanse*, and so to *St. Nicolas* neere to *Nancy*, where being ariued, he on the 21. of *August*, did ride about the Citie to view the same.

Almost all the townes of *Lorraine* did there surrender and submit themselues to the *King*; who on the second of *September* tooke his quarter at *Neuf-Ville*: And there the *Cardinall* of *Lorraine*, continuing his good Offices of Intercession, came and went often times too and fro betwixt his Maiestie and the Duke, who was at *Epinal* sometimes, and other while further off. The *French King* hauing no need of the *Rhinegraues* Forces, was content they should goe backe againe towards *Alsatia*; and himselfe gaue order for the siege round about *Nancy*, consisting of about 14. or 15. Forts ioyned together by a continuall line of Trenches (containing in compasse foure Leagues) for the perfection wherof were daily working 6000. Souldiers and 1200. other labourers.

The

The cauſe of this Warre in *Lorraine*, wee will deliuer vnto the Reader ſo as it hath pleaſed the *Moſt Chriſtian King* himſelfe to expreſſe it in a Letter of his vnto the Magiſtrates of *Paris*, thus tranſlated.

A

Letter of the *King* ſent to the *Lords*, the *Maior* and *Sheriffes*, of his Towne of *Paris*.

By the Kings Commandement.

RIght truſty and welbeloued, &c. *Hauing by Gods aſſiſtance, ſome yeeres ſince, diſperſed the Factions which a great while haue troubled this State, during the Reignes both of Our Predeceſſors and Our owne: And God hauing at the ſame time fauoured to ſaue Our good Neighbours and Allies from threatning Oppreſſion, after ſo many troubles and dangers, to the which wee haue willingly expoſed Our owne perſon in all the Voyages and Sieges, which wee haue made, to Our exceſſiue charge; to procure at laſt the deſired reſt, quiet and comfort for Our poore people, be-*

ing vpon the point to inioy the fruits of Our labour and care: We then, but too late to Our griefe, did vnderſtand, whileſt Wee were buſied in the execution of ſuch laudable deſignes, that as well within as without Our Kingdome, the enemies of the publike Peace, taking the opportunity of Our abſence, did continually labour to plunge Vs into new and more dangerous troubles; in ſeperating from Vs thoſe who neuer ſhould haue had any other thoughts, but to bee alwayes firmely vnited with Vs: We doe expect till it ſhall pleaſe God to touch their hearts, that by their owne acknowledgment of their faults, they may againe come to themſelues. But Wee ſhould haue thought Wee had failed in Our duty to Our State, if after ſt many iuſt ſubiects of complaint which Our Couſin the Duke of Lorraine hath giuen Vs, who hath very much augmented this euill, as well by his bad inclination againſt our State, as by the pernitious counſells which ſome of his haue giuen him, We had a ſenſible feeling of what his proceedings towards Vs haue deſerued, beginning to giue Vs, in all occaſions, new ſubiects of diſcontent, and hauing failed in all he hath promiſed Vs. We had forgotten, that in all the moſt important occaſions wherein he ſaw Vs occupied, hee many times did leauy Souldiers to breed in Vs iealouſie, and if he could, would haue diuided our Forces. Wee did no leſſe remember the ſenſible diſpleaſures which We haue receiued of him, hauing diuers times allured and receiued Our only brother the Duke of Orleans into his State, to continue, to peruert and withdraw him from Vs. Wee would haue reſted vpon the tearmes of the Treaties made betweene Vs and him, at Vic, the laſt of December 1631. and at Liuer-

dun

dun the 26. of Iune 1632. But he hath broken the same in all points, by his leauies of men which hee hath raised against Our liking; by the diuers intelligences, practises and plots, and by the enterprises and acts of hostility against Our Allies, contrary to the expresse tenor of the said Treaties; according to that which he was also bound to fulfill what hee ought so long time, which is, to render hommage vnto Vs for the Duchy of Bar, holding it from Our Crowne, the which hee hath not done since hee hath beene Duke: As likewise he hath neglected to send conformably to the said Treaties, his Commissioners with Ours, to redresse diuers vsurpations which he hath made in the three Bishopricks, the which Our desire was to accommodate by faire meanes. All these failings hauing caused Vs to take Our iourney into these parts, to bring him to reason; hee in lieu to performe his duty, hath sent diuers times to Vs, to delay our proceedings, his brother the Cardinall of Lorraine, whom withall hee hath first deceiued: And (which we could scarce beleeue) after these things were past, he hath caused Vs to bee informed of the pretended marriage, betweene Our onely Brother the Duke of Orleans and the Princesse Margeret their sister, contrary to the expresse prohibition which we formerly haue giuen to the said Duke of Lorraine, by the mouth of those which hee had sent and imployed towards Vs to get Our good will and permission thereunto; and contrary to the solemne promises which he hath so often reiterated with great oathes; neuer to attempt such an action which he well knew wee could neuer approue of, as being in stead of a Father to Our said Brother the Duke of Orleans. This marriage as it is clandestine,

and

and in effect a rape committed against Vs and Our State, so hath it also beene kept hidden a great while; and the said Duke of Lorraine did not reueale it, vntill he saw himselfe forced; as if his onely intent was to augment more and more the faults which he hath committed both against Vs and Our Crowne; he hauing by the order which a few dayes before Our iourney hitherwards Wee tooke, to send and aduance Our Troopes to Nancy, both being constrained to retire from thence, and likewise hindred to increase the number of men which he hath therein; And iudging hee could not defend it against Our Forces, and that We would resolue to take from him (at least for a while) if hee did not giue Vs content, what so often had incouraged him to make new leauies of Souldiers vpon the confidence hee had in this place, which indeed is one of the best in Europe and of the most regularly fortified; in situation too fit for the communication of the enemy of Our State. He hath still entertained and continued a negotiation by Our said Cousin the Cardinall of Lorraine his Brother; who, after many commings and goings, signed by his order a Treaty, which next day himselfe ratified, to put Nancy for a pledge, as it was fit, into Our hands: But at the very same time the said Duke of Lorraine, by a notable sleight, hath caused secretly to bee conueyed into Nancy a contrary order; which the said Cardinall of Lorraine did presently signifie vnto Vs, protesting it was done without his knowledge. Meane time the workes, which Wee had begun, haue not one minute beene discontinued; and the circumuallation and Forts which we had appointed about the Towne are so farre aduanced, that the said

Duke

Duke of Lorraine *seeing (that by the helpe of God) the place could not escape the Forces of Our armes, hee hath againe begun a negotiation with Vs by the* Marquise *of* Chanualon, *and by* Monsiere Courison; *and hath likewise most humbly besought Vs, that we would like of an interuiew betweene Our Cousin the Duke* Cardinall *of* Richelieu *for Our part and him; which we haue been pleased willingly to permit, although the former behauiour of the said Duke, gaue Vs cause to doubt whether or no he asked it with that good intention, which is to be desired for his owne good, whereof the successe will cleare Vs. This is the true present state of Our affaires heere, whereof wee thought fit to informe you, assuring Our selues that you will accompany Our good designes with your prayers and vowes, &c.*

Giuen at Our Campe before *Nancy*, the 19. of *September*. 1633.

THe *Cardinall* of *Lorraine* (wee haue told you) went diuers times to the King, since his Maiestie arriued at *Chasteau-Thierry*: Meane while the *Count de la Suze* was commanded by his Maiestie to leade the companies of *Monion*, *Lauriers*, *Terrail*, *Brouilli*, *Terre*, and the carabins of *Arnaut*, *Araucour*, and *Baron de Killars*: With 350. Musquitires of the Regiment of the Guard to defend the towne of *Bazon*, belonging to the *Duchesse* of *Crouy*; and finding there the Troopes of the Duke of *Lorraine*, hee forced them to part, and followed them sixe Leagues, whereby also the Duke was constrained to flie, and to retire into the *Franche Comte*.

Hee also tooke the townes of *Charmes* and *Mirecour*, whence the *Martiall de la Force*, who with him ioyned with 5. Regiments of Infantery, and 7. Cornets, continuing to molest this Duke, whom those of the *Franche Comte* would not receiue, for feare to stirre the *Kings* Forces against them: And therefore at last hee came to a treaty againe, the Randezuous whereof was appointed at *Charmes* the 20. of *September last*, betweene the *Cardinall Duke*, and the *Duke* of *Lorraine himselfe*.

The *Cardinall Duke* ariued on the appointed day at 5. a Clocke at Euening, and there expected the *Duke* of *Lorraine* vntill 9. but seeing that he came not, and that hee heard not from him, hee went to Bed.

At

At 11. a Clocke at Night the *Duke* arriued, accompanied with 20. Gentlemen at the *Cardinall Dukes* lodging, whom the Seruants would haue awakened, but the *Duke* of *Lorraine* would not suffer them; which the *Cardinall Duke* hearing the next day (being the 19.) was very angry, and went about 7. a Clocke in the Morning to the *Duke*, who then was likewise asleepe, and whom hee would not suffer to bee awaked.

Afterwards before dinner, they were 3. houres together, and after dinner, they treated at least 4. houres more, but made no agreement.

Euery body beleeuing that all was broake, order was giuen that the Troopes which were come with the *Cardinall Duke*, should be ready at 9. a Clocke the next morning (being the 20.) to depart. But when the *Cardinall Duke* was taking leaue of the *Duke*, they began to conferre againe together, and at last the treaty was concluded, and signed.

Then the *Cardinall Duke* presently sent word by *Count de Nogent* to the *King*, that the treaty was signed, and that the *Duke* of *Lorraine* would the next day bee with his Maiestie: and at the same time caused likewise *Mensiere Contrison* with the *Cardinall Dukes* Passe to goe to *Nancy*, and charge them vpon paine of death not to shoot.

The 21. the *Cardinall Duke*, the *Duke* of *Lorraine*, the *Cardinall de la Valette* the *Popes Legat*, the *Duke de la Valette*, and the *Count de Brassac*, went all to the *King*.

Being arriued, the *King* vsed the *Duke* with all manner

manner of courteſie, and afterwards the *Cardinall Duke*, and all the Councill departing, they left the *Duke* of *Lorraine* alone with the *King*: At laſt towards Supper time the *Duke* departed.

The 22. *Monſiere Bouthiller* Secretary of State, and *Father Ioſeph Capucine* went to the *Duke* of *Lorraine*, with whom they ſtayed two houres to cleare ſome few difficulties, and to know the time when the *Kings* Troopes ſhould enter into *Nancy*.

The *Duke* ſent for *Monſiere Ieannin* Secretary of State of *Lorraine*, being in the towne, who came 3. houres after.

The *Duke* in the meane time viſited the *King*, but being told that *Monſiere Ieannin* was come, hee departed, and was all alone two whole houres with him.

The *King* hearing that the *Duke* would that night make an eſcap, although hee did not beleeue it, hee for ſurety ſake commanded that they ſhould keepe good Watch in the *Dukes* quarter, that hee ſhould not if hee attempted it, eſcape.

The next morning (the 23.) the *Duke* ſlept till 10. a Clocke: After dinner the *French* thought to enter into *Nancy*, and euen the Troopes were ſo commanded; But a great while was ſpent in goings and commings of *Monſiere Ieannin* to the *Cardinall Duke*, and likewiſe becauſe the *Duke* of *Lorraine* ſayd, that his Troopes ſhould not goe out of *Nancy* without a certaine token, which he had giuen them.

For which effect, hee ſent into the Towne one of his Chamber, in whom hee truſted moſt, to bring

bring *Monſiere Riguet* Lieutenant of his Guard, and to carry the ſecret token which he had giuen to the *Marquiſe de Mony* his Lieutenant Generall, to *Martiall d'Aiſne*, and to *Monſiere de la Herre* his commanders in the towne, with order to open next morning (the 24.) the gates vnto the *Kings* troopes: And withall, there were ſent into the towne the herbengers and quarter-maſters.

The 24. the *Marquiſe de la Force* Field-Martiall, went with 300. Horſe to the end of the *Lake*, to conduct the *Lorraine* Garriſon that came out of *Nancy*; firſt their Caualrie, to the number of 230. Horſe, and then the Infantery or Foote, conſiſting 2310. Souldiers; they all were conuoyed by the ſaid *Marquiſe* neere to *Rozieres*.

Afterwardes there entered into *Nancy* by *St. Nicolas* gate, the Prouoſt and his Archers.

Then followed the *Duke de la Valette*, Colonell of the Infantrie, with 20. companies of the Guard, who ſtrightway went and tooke poſſeſſion of the *Old Citie*.

Then came *Monſiere des Chaſteliers-Barlot* Field-Martiall, before 6. companies of the Guard; who tooke poſſeſſion of the gate of *St. Nicolas*, and of the great place of the *New Towne*.

At that very time *Monſiere du Hallier*, Field-Martiall, entered by *St Georges* gate, with 6 compa- of *Switzers*, which he placed about that gate, and the baſtions of the left hand, vntill hee came to *St. Nicolas* gate.

There followed after *Monſiere des Chaſtelliers*,

the *Count de la Suze*, bringing with him 12. companies of the Regiment of *Picardie*, who possessed themselues of *St. Iohns* gate, and of the bastions betwixt the said gate, and *St. Nicolas* gate.

Assoone as the Duke of *Lorraine* was aduertised all was done, then he came vnto the King, who did very friendly receiue and vse him.

The 25. the King entered in his Coach, accompanied by the *Cardinall* of *Lorraine*; the *Counts d'Alais, d'Harcourt, de Tremes*, &c.

Before his Maiesty went the *Marquise de Neste* and of *Sourdis*, the *Count de Nouilles*, *Monsiere de Senneterre*, and the *Marquise de Varennes* and *d'Ambie*, Knights of the order: The *Marquise de Boisy*, *Palaisean*, *du Vigean* and *Canouillon*; The Companies of Musquetiers, Light-horses and the Kings Guard: The Souldiers did shew how much they did honour his Maiesties command, hauing neuer been in mans memory better furnished, nor in better order, then they were at that time.

Monsiere de Chasteliers-Barlot, the *Count de la Suze* and *Monsiere de Halier*, all three Martialls of the Campe, did receiue his Maiesty at *St. Nicolas* gate, through which hee made his entry, and manifested the contentment which hee receiued of their ready and whole execution of their orders.

After his Maiesty the *Cardinall Duke* entered, accompanied in his Coach with the *Cardinall de la Valette*, the *Count* of *Brassac*, *Fontenay-Marcuil de Bautru* and *Nogent*.

The keeper of the Seales ariued there likewise, accom-

accompanied with *Monsere de Leon*, *Bruslart de la Galissonniere and Talon*, Counsellors of State; *de Verthamon*, *Gobelin*, *Laniere*, *d'Orgeual* and *Hamelot-Beaulieu Maistre des Requestes*.

On the 26. at three of the clocke in the afternoone the Queene, ariuing from *Theul*, made her entry by the gate called *St. Iohns gate*.

She was first receiued without, by the *Count de la Suze*, who taking horse againe, went before her Maiesties Coach; and conducting her through the principall streets and places of the Towne, euery where furnished with Souldiers in good order, brought her to the Kings lodging; where Shee was welcomed by his Maiesty, with all expression of contentment.

There their Maiesties spent some dayes, and afterwards hauing setled all things, and likewise giuing order for a Garrison to bee sent into *Montbelliard*, (a strong Towne and Castle, belonging to the children of the late Duke of *Wirtembergs* late second brother) which was put into his protection; they tooke their iourney backe againe towards *Paris*.

It is needlesse to goe backe with the *French* King to *Paris*, since it neither was nor is our intent, heere to speake of his Warres, had wee not beene forced to make this digression of him, when the Duke of *Lorraine* cast himselfe into the Warres of *Alsatia*: Out of which he being driuen againe into *Lorraine*, it was requisite to bring the *French King* thither, to keepe

keepe the Duke hereafter at home; where wee leauing him, and likewiſe the *Swediſh* Forces to renew their ſieges in *Alſatia*, we returne now againe into the lower parts of *Germany*.

THe *Swediſh* and *Haſſian* Armies, hauing gotten (as you haue heard) both the Battell and the ſtrong Towne of *Hamelen*, ſoone after parted againe the one from the other.

The *Swediſh* (whereof Duke *George* of *Luneburg* is Generall) after the taking of the Caſtle of *Pyrmont*, which is ſome two Leagues diſtant from *Hamelen*, went about the latter end of *Iuly* before *Oſnaburg*, which is the Metropolis and Sea of that Biſhopricke.

And although there was a ſtrong Garriſon in it, yet neuertheleſſe Martiall *Kniphauſen* (who had the commandement in that action, and had with him *Guſtavus Guſtaueſon*, naturall ſonne to the late *King* of *Sweden*) did ſo much trouble and preſſe the beſieged, that in the beginning of *September* they came to a parley and ſurrendered the Towne vpon compoſition: but the Caſtle held out ſtill.

This Caſtle, called *Petersburg*, is very ſtrong, and was then well prouided of all neceſſaries with a ſtrong Garriſon.

The City payed preſently 50000. Rixdollars; but thoſe within the Caſtle began to defend themſelues

ſelues moſt ſtoutly. And although they began ſometimes to parley, and obtained leaue to ſend vnto the Count *Gronsfield*, to vnderſtand whether they ſhould render vp the Caſtle, or expect his ſuccour; yet notwithſtanding vpon encouragement and aſſurance, which by his anſwere they receiued of ſome ſpeedy reliefe, they began againe to exerciſe all hoſtility againſt the beſiegers, who paying them in the like coine, troubled them day and night ſore with Fire-workes and Granadoes, that they forced them to yeeld vpon compoſition, which was made and ſigned on the 24. of *September*, and executed the day following; the ſaid Catholike Garriſon (being a 1000. men ſtrong) marching out with their Colours diſplayed, Drummes beating, two Peeces of Ordnance, and their bagg and baggage, was conuoyed to *Munſter*.

Meane while *Landgraue William* of *Heſſen* (hauing firſt ſent part of his Horſe with ſome *Swediſh* troopes vnto the States Generall into the *Low-Countries*, and called together an aſſembly of all the States of the Biſhopricke of *Paderborn*, with whom he ſetled the ordinary contributions, and other affaires) went with his Army into the Biſhopricke of *Munſter*: And ſome of his troopes commanded by Colonell *Vffler*, to beſiege and take *Ahauſen*; other Foorces vnder the command of Colonell *Griſſen*, hee ſent before *Rhenen*, and others before *Sharlot*, being all reaſonable good towres, in the Biſhopricke of *Munſter*: And himſelfe tooke *Luninghauſen*.

The forenamed places within a ſhort time, and after ſome paines, came all into his power, beſides other townes, and all that Countrie, except *Warendorp* and *Munſter*, which are two great and ſtrong townes: And eſpecially the Garriſon of *Munſter*, being much encreaſed by all the Garriſons, that came thither from *Oſnaburg*, *Petersburg*, and other places, taken by the *Haſſians*, began now and then to make ſome Sallies, and fetch ſome cattell heere and there, where they might find them.

Colonell *Bunninghauſen* alſo, hauing gathered againe ſome of the defeated and diſperſed Forces, and ioyned them with Colonell *de la Moulie* his Regiment (all their troopes, amounting to 2000. Horſe, and 8. companies of Foote, went towards *Haſſia* (ſpoiling along his march, both his friends and foes) and tooke *Corbach*, forcing the ſame to pay him 12000. Rix-dollars: From thence he went to *Waldeck*, where he made more money, that Countie paying him 20000. dollars; but this progreſſe of his did not long laſt.

For *Landgraue William* getting notice thereof, parted himſelfe with his Caualry, and ſome troopes of Dragons out of the Biſhopricke of *Munſter*, and with great iourneyes made haſt towards *Bunninghauſen*; who hauing taken the Caſtle of *Ameneburg*, and left a Garriſon therein, began alſo to haſten his retreat towards the *Rhine*.

The *Landgraue* hunting thus his enemy, came towards *Arnsperg*, and in his way tooke *Neim*, on the riuer of *Nem*, where he was informed that *Bunninghauſen*

hausen was gone to *Attendorf*, and therefore seeing hee had now freed his owne, and his friends Countries from their enemies, he went before the Castle of *Amenenburg*, to get the same againe: And *Melander* (who long since was come backe againe out of the *Low-Countries*) was by the said *Landgraue* sent towards the riuer of *Lippe*, where he tooke the towne of *Werlen*, but not the Castle, which hee also besieged, and did yet beate it with his Ordnance, in the beginning of *November*.

And there leauing him, It is now time to passe to some other place.

LEst wee might iustly bee blamed, to passe ouer in silence many worthies, who not for want of courage, and good will, but onely of occasion, haue had no great part to acte in the *Germane Tragedy* this last Summer, wee take our leaue in *Westphalia*, and passe from thence into *Thuringia*, where *Duke William* of *Saxon-Weymer* (being Gouernour of *Erford*, and of all the *Swedish* conquest there abouts) had a watchfull eye about the frontiers, and to accustome the people to patience.

Hee was once abroad, and mustered some 6000. men together, when the *Elector* of *Saxon* was afraid his Countries should bee inuaded by Generall *Holke*, in the moneth of *June*: But the time was not yet come.

Therefore wee will alſo leaue him at *Erdford*, and paſſe further on into *Franconia*, where wee find *Dubattel*, who in the abſence of *Duke Bernard* of *Saxon*, commanding the Forces and Garriſons therein, doth deſerue to be ſpoken of.

Amongſt diuers exploits of his, hee doth offer vs three, which very fortunately at ſeuerall times, hee did performe againſt Colonell *Horatio Paul*, an Imperialiſt.

Firſt vpon the 24. of *April* laſt, hauing had intelligence that diuers Imperiall troopes, and amongſt them 8. Cornets of *Crabats*, were ariued at *Artzberg*, hee with ſome 400. Horſe, and 600. Muſqueteeres, parted after mid-night from *Kirch Lainitz*, and hauing parted his troopes, ſent ſome to *Sheirding*, others to *Redenbach*, and himſelfe went with ſome to *Artzberg*, where ariuing on a ſudden, hee found 3. companies of his enemies that did lodge there, who then were all a bed: Hee therefore falling vpon them, put them almoſt all to the ſword, diſpatching ſome without awaking them, ſome ſcarce awaked, and ſome flying.

The Officers, and amongſt them Colonell *Horatio Paul*, were taken Priſoners; 8. Cornets, many good Horſes, and rich booties were there gotten, and many faire Women deliuered from ſlauery. In the two other places, the *Swediſh* had the like ſucceſſe.

The ſecond exploit befell in the moneth of *May* laſt. *Horatio Paul* after the payment of his ranſome, was againe freed, and hauing againe made vp his Regiment

giment, hee lay amongst other Imperiall troopes inquartered in the villages neere *Hof*, a towne in *Voitland*, where on the 16. of *May*, Colonell *Dubattel* gaue him a second visite, euen when they all were at their ease, some at Supper, some at cardes, others at dice, others at their shlafdrunk, and others, at other jollities.

There Colonell *Dubattel* findes them in their Quarter at *Milbach*, and hauing slaine diuers, hee pursued the rest that escaped beyond the riuer, and there meeting Colonell *Hatsfield*, who with a companie of his owne, being not farre from thence enquartered, came to succour Colonell *Paul*, hee put *Hatsfield* also to flight, and tooke many good Horses, and Prisoners, whom he brought backe into the Quarter, where all his men inriched themselues of the spoiles, which their enemies had robbed, and there brought together.

In the first heate, there was killed a very little Dwarfe, by a stroake that fell vpon his head, before hee that gaue it knew that he hit some body, whereat *Dubattel* was much displeased.

At that time Colonell *Horatio Paul* did escape, which he had not leasure to doe at the third time, as you shall vnderstand, assoone as we shall come againe vnto him: The time calling vs now to looke what ceremonies there are prepared at *Wurtzburg*, for the installment of a new Duke.

ON the 18. of *July* last at the euening, Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon-Weymar*, being accompanied with his brother Duke *Erneſt*, and diuers *Earles*, *Lords*, *Colonells* and *Canalleers*, did ariue at *Wirtzburg*.

The next morning (being the 19. of *July*) hee came to the Cathedrall Church, where his Chaplaine, named Doctor *Lhlupper*, made a Sermon vpon the viſion of King *Belteſhazzar*, *Who in a dreame ſaw a great tree, &c.* in the 10, 11, and 12. Verſ. of the 4. Chapter of *Daniel* (which was his Text) very learnedly diſplaying the mutuall duties of Princes and their Subiects.

The Sermon being finiſhed, the ſaid Duke *Bernard* was brought vp to the Caſtle; where all the Nobility, Gentry, and principall Officers and Magiſtrates, both of all the Countrey of *Franconia* and of *Wurtzburg*, were aſſembled: And there in a very rich faire great roome, one of the Secretaries of the Earle of *Brandenſtein* (who is the richeſt Lord and Gouernour in *Franconia*) did read an order ſent by the *Swediſh* Chancellor, for the admiſſion of Duke *Bernerd*: And thereupon the ſaid Earle himſelfe made an eloquent ſpeech, wherein he deduced the iuſt donation, firſt made by the late King, and ſince confirmed by the *Crowne* of *Sweden* (and ſaying theſe words, hee withall did preſent the Letters of donation) of the Dukedomes of *Franconia* and of

Bamberg

Bamberg vnto the ſaid Duke *Bernard*; whom there hee did preſent vnto the aſſembly for their Prince, Duke and Maſter.

The Chancellor of *Wurtzburg*, in anſwere vnto the ſaid Earles oration, in the name of, and for all the States there aſſembled, made alſo a faire ſpeech of thankeſgiuing and congratulation; declaring their generall readineſſe and contentment faithfully to obey and to ſerue ſo deſeruing a Prince, &c.

To this the Chancellors ſpeech, His Highneſſe (the new Duke of *Franconia*) made an anſwere himſelfe with a loud voyce and chearefull countenance, promiſing and aſſuring, that hee would truely and carefully keepe, maintaine and protect the ſtates and euery one in their rights, priuiledges and preeminences; with all iuſtice and equity.

This being done; The Nobility and Gentry performed in order, their hommage; And the Counſells, Magiſtrates, and Corporations tooke a corporall oath for their allegiance and fealty: Which being alſo ended, there was read an act or deed, whereby it was declared how the two Biſhopricks of *Wirtzburg* and *Bamberg*, did belong and ſhould remaine for euer vnto Duke *Bernard*, his Heires and Succeſſors: And if he ſhould haue no Heires of his body, that then they ſhould fall vnto his Brother and his Heires; and if they ſhould faile, then vnto the next Heires of the houſe of *Saxen*; And if all the Houſe of *Saxen* ſhould come to faile, then the ſaid Countreys ſhould returne againe to the *Crowne* of *Sweden*.

After

After all theſe ceremonies, the new Duke of *Franconia* was brought to keepe his Table, and whileſt euery one according to his quality was ſitting downe to dinner, all the Peeces of Ordnance, both of the Caſtle and of the Towne, were twice ſhot off, as did likewiſe all the Muſqueteers; and it was obſerued that the firſt Peece that fire was giuen vnto, did burſt, and although there was a great throng of people neere it, and euery where elſe, yet was there no harme at all done, ſaue only one Souldier was hurt thereby that he died; ſo that the people tooke it for a very good *Omen*, crying, That this creation would bring forth a good Peace, and that they were moſt happy in hauing both ſo valiant and kind a Prince, that could both protect, and would deliuer them from all further oppreſſion and feare. Thus the reſt of that day was ſpent in mirth.

Some dayes after, the new Duke of *Franconia* was bent to put all things in good order; and hauing eſtabliſhed the gouernement as he thought beſt during his abſence, he parted from *Wirtsburg* and paſt at *Norimberg*, and thence he returned to his Army, which with *Guſtavus Horns*, lay encamped neere *Donawert*. There we will for a while leaue him, and returne to ſpeake of the third fortunate encounter which *Dubattel* had with Colonell *Horatio Paul*.

And that he may the better meet with him, we craue leaue to goe and fetch Martiall *Holke* backe from *Berſich*, in whoſe company and cõmand *Horatio Paul* is, comming from thence all laden with rich booties, as all the reſt of that Imperiall army was.

Generall

GEnerall *Holke*, fearing hee might bee met withall at *Leipsich*, and forced to leaue there behind him, what he had extorted and robbed both there, and at *Hall* and other places, made his retreat with as much speede, and by the very same way as hee was come.

Hee ariued within a very few dayes neere *Hof* in *Voitland*: And in the very same towne, tooke his quarter Colonell *Horatio Paul*.

Colonell *Dubattel*, who (as wee haue told you) is Gouernour in *Franconia* and *Bamberg*, where then he had his quarter, hauing gotten intelligence both of *Holkes* hastie proceeding, speeding, and spoiling in *Misnia*, and of his speedy and great iourneys back againe, gathered together out of diuers Garrisons vnder his command, some 60. companies of Horse and Dragoneers, and ariued with them the 29. of *August* (being *Thursday*) towards euening at *Hof*, where he found the rich conquerers, very much toyled and weary, and not giuing them leaue to rest that night, buried a 100. thereof in a neuer-passing night, tooke many Officers Prisoners, got 4. Corners, aboue 500. Horses, and (which was the Loadstone that had drawne his men most powrefully thither) many Waggons laden with riches, besides other great booties of Gold and Siluer, the Imperialists that could escape, both forgeting their weatinesse, and leauing behind them what they so farre had gone for, saued themselues by flight: Colonell

Horatio Paul had the ſame deſire, and deſigne, but not the like good ſucceſſe, hee had in his laſt defeat and flight: For endeauouring to paſſe the riuer of *Saal*, hee there loſt firſt the Foord, and then his life.

Generall *Holke*, who not farre off, lay at *Andorf*, where feeling his body ſtruck by the Plague (which did much rage in his Army) began to feele his ſoule worſe ſtruck and tormented by his ill conſcience.

Thus lying in anguiſh of body and mind, ſeeing himſelfe, that but now commanded a whole Army, wholly forſaken by all, except onely ſome few, and baſe ſeruants, and by one Woman, who (poore ſoule) hauing beene made much of by him in his proſperity, did now proue her ſelfe an example of loue and conſtancy amongſt her ſex, in keeping him in his extremity: Hee calles out for helpe and comfort, not for his body, but for his ſoule; and finding none in the learning of thoſe Prieſts, whoſe doctrine and religion, hee hithertoo had ſo eagerly protected, and calling to minde the ſeedes that had beene ſowne in him by his Parents, and the Proteſtant Miniſters, during his firſt education, (for he was borne and bred in *Holſtein*) hee doth deſire to heare once againe before hee died, thoſe which lately when hee was well, hee did ſcorne to heere, nay perſecute and kill: Hee ſends out for a Miniſter, offers money (euen 600. dollars were offered) and ſafety to any Miniſter, that would come to giue him ſome conſolation.

But alas there is none to be found or diſcouered, they

they being all fled or hidd, whereſoeuer his Armie goeth: Yet at laſt one is found out, and perſwaded to draw neere.

But behold, before the newes of his long craued ariuall came to his lodging, this wretched Generall *Holke* was called, and departed out of this World, ending together his life and cruelties.

His Army, daily decreaſing by the ſaid infection, wee will now leaue vpon the borders of *Bohemia*, aboue *Egra* and *Konigswert*, vntill his Imperiall Maieſtie doe ſend another Commander to ſucceede *Holke*, in his place, and meane while paſſe ouer againe towards *Bauaria* and *Alſatia*.

NOw becauſe we doe meet, vpon our iourney towards thoſe parts, with ſome ſtrange newes of an apparition in the Moone; giue vs leaue to tell it in a few words, to ſhorten our way: And thus it is; That one *Streiter* Doctor in Phiſicke at *Spire*, trauelling to *Strasburg* in the company of a Butcher and one *Charles Borman*, Poſt of *Strasburg*, and being come neere the Village called *Einret*, on the 15. of *July* laſt betwixt eight and nine of the clocke at night, ſaw the Moone; which foure dayes ſince had beene at full, and was then in her wane, by the conjunction of another leſſe Moone, which mooued aboue and about the true Moone, grew (as it were) full againe; And ſoone after changed into the ſhape of

of a Deaths-head, which by and by was also turned into the forme of a mans face, representing (as a very neate and true picture) the late King of *Sweden*, for the space of a quarter of an houre.

Thus much and more was reported and written of this Night apparition from diuers parts; which leauing to euery ones opinion, we craue onely leaue to say, that whosoeuer is well acquainted with the credulous humour of the *German* Nation, knowes well, that such miracles and signes are frequent, and passe as currant amongst the simple honest people there, as Spirits and exorcismes amongst the *Romanists* euery where.

Comming now backe againe to *Gustavus Horn*, whom (*pag.* 15.) wee left taking in both the Towne and Castle of *Pappenheim*; wee now doe find him gone from thence, and entered into the vpper *Palatinate*, and there being come before *Newmarck*, the the same was surrendered vnto him on *Thursday* the 21. of *Iune*, vpon composition: the Garrison comming forth, to part onely with their swords, tooke for the most part seruice vnder him.

From thence he had an intent to goe further into the *Palatinate*; but being aduertised that the *Bauarian* Army was stirring about *Ratisbone*, he marched backe towards *Donawert*; And for the better assuring of *Ausburg* (which was often threatned by the *Bauarians*) he sent two Regiments more into it.

Meane while the Camp, which he had about *Donawert*, was daily furnished out of *Augsburg* with all

manner

manner of Victualls and Ammunition. And the Imperialists began to strengthen themselues very much about *Memmengen* and *Kempten*; and there came dayly diuers reports of the Duke of *Feria* his cõming out of *Italy* with a mighty army. Therefore *Gustavus Horn* went himselfe to *Augsburg*, where soone after he was met by Duke *Bernard*, and many other Colonells: Who hauing consulted together, did part againe from thence to pay and prepare their Armies (lying neere *Donawert*) to march.

The very day of their parting from *Augsburg* came vnto them *Monsiere Kitner* a *Bauarian* Commissioner, to treat with them for the redeeming of such Hostages as were kept there, and at *Vlm*, for the promised contribution of part of *Bauaria*; for the which he offered 150000. Dollars: But because there was more due, his offer was not accepted.

Soone after, they being broken vp with their seuerall Armies, Duke *Bernard* marched towards *Onolsbach*; the countrey thereabouts suffering extreame miseries, by dayly Sallies and Inroades of the Garrison of *Liechtenaw*, lying one *Germane* league from thence.

This *Liechtenaw* he besieged, and in a few dayes tooke it vpon composition, and so freed the whole countrey from further troubles.

Gustavus Horn went towards *Lawingen*, where, hauing prouided all necessaries for his Army, he marched from thence on the 19. of *August* to *Gensburg*.

There he lay also a while, waiting for Commissary *Osse* (who he knew would come forth of *Lindaw*

to ioyne with the Duke of *Feria*) and meane while (not to loose his time) he tooke *Guntzberg*, a strong place belonging to the *Fuggers*, where hee found great store of goods, and all manner of prouision.

The 18. of *September*, many of the *Bauarian* Forces past not farre from *Augsburg* towards *Fuessen*; there to ioyne with the *Spanish* Armie, which was now marching through *Tyrol*; whereof *Gustavus Horn* being aduertised, hee sent for Duke *Bernard* backe againe, and likewise for the *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt*, who was besieging *Haguenaw* in *Alsatia*, where the *Swedish* had lately taken in *Dachstein*, a very strong Towne, not farre from *Strasburg*.

And because it was not knowne, which way the Duke of *Feria* would take; *Gustavus Horn* went with his Armie towards *Constance*, and laid the siege before it, beating it furiously with his Canon, hoping to take it: But it being very well furnished and defended, by 4000. Imperiall Souldiers that were in it, hee mist it for that time: Yet that hee might not loose all his paines, and repent altogether of his comming before it, hee there got into his hands (by interception) a very rich booty, all the treasure (valued aboue 500000. dollars) which the Bishop and the Count of *Firstenberg*, had packt vp together, and sent out of the towne towards *Lindaw*, farre stronger then *Constance*.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg* was also sent for, to come and ioyne his Armie with the *Sweds*; whereas euer since *Iune* last, hee had in vaine besieged *Villingen*, a towne belonging to the Heires of the late Arch-Duke

Arch-Duke *Leopoldus*. For besides the time and expences, he lost a great many of his Souldiers before it: And especially on the latter end of *July*, two of his Regiments, commanded by *Shauelizky* and *Degenfelt*, were well knockt.

And as the Imperialists that lay at *Villingen*, and also the *Bauarian* troopes, whereof 4000. did joyne with 1500. *Neapolitan* Horse, that ariued about the beginning of *September* at *Fuessen*, did often surprise and beate their enemies in diuers quarters: So successefully also came some Regiments of the *Bauarian* Armie, on the 8. of *September*, before *Newburg* on the *Danube*, and beating the same sorely and incessantly with their Ordnance, forced the Garrison therein to surrender it vpon composition; on the 11. of *September*, this good successe of the *Bauarians*, made those of *Augsburg* much afraid, so that by 1500. new leauied men, and 150. Horse, they speedily increased their garrison, which before already was 3400. men strong.

But by that time the Duke of *Feria* did ariue himselfe, and hauing ioyned with his Armie that he brought ont of *Italy* (some said 12000. others 8000. strong) with *Altringer* and *Ossus* Forces; about the middle of *September* they began to march, (being in all, about 26000. strong) towards *Swaben*, hauing an eye vpon *Augsburg*: But because Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon* was already ariued neere it, they marched on towards *Memmingen*, and then the said Generalls parting not farre assunder, *Altringer* went with his Armie before *Bibrach*, and laying the siege

before

before it on the 24, the same was surrendred vp vnto him on the 28. of *September* vpon a very fauourable composition, containing 13. Articles, with good conditions for the inhabitants, for the most part Protestants; but after the Towne was surrendred, the agreement was not long remembered nor kept.

This losse of *Birach* was followed by an ouerthrow giuen vnto the *Swedish* Colonell *Sperruter*; Who being commanded to march on the Frontires of *Bauaria*, to breake some bridges, arriued with his Troopes at *Shongaw*; where hauing quartered himselfe, some Companies of *Croates*, gaue him an vnlooked for visit, slew aboue 50. and tooke many of his men prisoners: He therefore made his retreat to *Fridrichingen*, about two Leagues from *Augsburg*, intending there to intrench, and there to make incursions into *Bauaria*.

But the *Bauarians*, hauing gotten knowledge from the Boores thereabouts of the constitution of his Quarter, fell into it, fired the Village and slew about 20. of *Sperruters* men, and amongst them two Captaines: and there perished in the fire about 200. Horses.

Hitherto *Gustauus Horn* lost his time and paines before *Constance*, and withall his waiting there to hinder the *Duke de Ferias* passage: And Duke *Bernard* went with his Forces vpwards along the *Danube*, breaking of diuers Bridges; till the *Italian Bauarian* Armies were ariued neere *Vberlingen*.

Then did *Horn* come away from before *Constance*, and Duke *Bernard* also came neere him, as likewise

Palatine

Palatine Christian of *Birkenfelt*; all which intrenched themselues neere *Duslingen* not far from the *Catholike* armies: both parties shewed themselues each to the other in battaglia, but neither of them forsooke their aduantages, and so would come to no Battell. The one had an intent and desire to get into the Dukedome of *Wirtemberg*, and the other as much relation to hinder it: Want of Victualls was the meanes to seperate them, neither party being able long to lie idle without sustenance. The *Catholike* army faining to march backeward, went (as afterwards appeared) towards *Switzerland*, there to get passage ouer the *Rhine*, and in their passage they tooke againe from the *Swedes*, the foure Wood-townes (otherwise *Waldstet*) *Waldshut*, *Laffenbirg*, *Sieckengen* and *Rhinefeld*, which the *Rhinegraue* had taken but some few weekes before. There was a *Swedish* Garison in *Rhinefelden*, which (the Towne being taken by force) were put to the sword, But the other three Townes were forsaken by the *Swedes* before the Duke *de Feria* ariuall, who from *Rhinefeld* marched with the armies towards *Basell*, of whom the said two Generalls *Feria* and *Altringer* demanded and obtained both the passe and prouision of Victualls for payment for their armies. Thus without any opposition and losse they ariued not far from *Brissach* on the 20. of *October*, daily consulting how to victuall & refresh that strong place with all necessaries. Then came both parties againe the one neere the other: *Gustavus Horn* and the said *Palatine* being also come ouer the *Rhine* and ioyned with the *Rhinegraue*, who, assoone as he heard of his enemies passage and comming, had forsaken his siege before *Brissack*, and now with the other two *Swedish* Commanders, lay encamped betwixt *Colmar* and *Slatstat*. The

Spanish and *Imperiall* or *Bauarian* armies entrenched themselues likewise in diuers quarters, keeping so good watch, that at seuerall times some *Swedish* troops made in vaine some attempts against them. But on the 17. of *October*, some *Swedes* fell vpon the *Spaniards*, enquartered and entrenched at *Meinheim*, and slew some 200. of them. The *Rhinegraue* also with his Caualry being euery day abroad, killed diuers times some, & brought at once 150 horses and other booties and prisoners into *Colmar*. The *Duke* and *Altringer* perceiuing that *Horn* and the *Palatine* were come into *Alsatia* (for they past the *Rhine* at *Strasburg*) and neere them, (for on the 28. of *October* they began to play with their Ordnance into the *Catholike* Camp, and skirmishing all that day till the night did quiet them) did at night retire a little backe against the hils neere *Slutz*, *Gebwiler* and *Watwiler*, where they strongly entrenched themselues; the *Swedish* following them and still comming neerer, that againe on the 19. there past some skirmishes, wherein the *Swedes* got diuers prisoners, and from them knowledge that their enemies began to send their baggage and waggons backe againe towards *Basel*. The *Swedish* army, seeing the *Catholike* army could not bee drawen out of their aduantagious & strong intrenched Camp, went on the 14. of *October* backe toward *Colmar*. There newes came to *Horn*, that the *Catholike* armies were againe diuided; the *Duke de Feria* marching towards *Dan*, and *Altringer* was nigh *Ensisheim*, intending to repasse the *Rhine* at *Brissach*. Hee therefore sent strict order into *Strasburg*, *Colmar* and other Townes, that all his Officers and Souldiers should speedily come (vpon paine of death) each to their Regiments vnto him, to march where he should lead them.

Thus are we now forced with *Altringer* to forsake the Duke of *Feria*, leaving the Palatine and Rhinegrave to waite on him, if he should come backe; and going after the Imperiall Army under *Altringers* command, wee doe finde the same, the latter end of *October* before *Kentzinger* both engaged in, and by the speedy following and arrivall of *Horn*, disengaged from the siege thereof. There we must also take our leave of *Altringer*, retiring (as it seemes) towards *Swaben*, and withall of *Gustavus Horn*, following and wayting on him: and return to Duke *Bernhard*, whom we left with his Forces neere *Dustingen*, and who thence for his person posted to *Frankfort* to speake with the *Director Generall*, as hee did on the 20. of *October*, and being come backe to his troupes, he began to prepare for some particular designe, and marched backe againe with his Army to *Ulm*, where hee arrived on the thirteenth at night: and from thence (after he received out of that Citie, such provision of amunition and necessaries as was requisite for the siege of a towne lying on a River) hee marched towards *Aichstet*, which the *Bavarians* had againe forsaken; and passing, tooke *Newburg*, and having left a garison there under Collonell *de Rosse*, it was supposed hee would march towards *Bohemia*, or in the *Upper-Palatinate*; but he went directly to *Ratisbon*, (commonly called *Regensburg*) and besieged the same on both sides of the *Danube*: Collonell *Dubattel*, who with some troupes was come to him neere *Donawert*, tooke with his *Dragons* by force, the Castle called *Donawstauff*, which doth command the River: and the Duke

himselfe tooke the Court, which lyeth neere the Bridge of *Ratisbone*, on the other side of the Danube, and made his approaches, whileſt his Cavalry made inrodes as farre as *Paſſaw* and *Braunn*, and brought continually good booties, cattell, and priſoners. His Generall Major *Vſler*, met and defeated alſo 200. Musketiers that were going to lye in garriſon at *Straubingen*: Other Forces of his, commanded by Colonell *Haſtuer*, tooke the towne of *Velsburg*, and beſieged alſo the Caſtle. At laſt the garriſon of *Ratisbone* came to compoſition, and the Citie was ſurrendred and taken by the ſaid Duke *Bernhard*, upon this agreement.

ACCORD,

Whereupon the renowned, ancient, Imperiall Citie and paſſage of the Danube, Regensburg, hath been delivered to Duke Bernhard *of* Saxen, *&c.*

WHereas Wee *Bernhard*, by the Grace of God, Duke of *Saxen*, &c. have beſieged the Citie of *Ratisbon*, and now (by Gods aſſiſtance) brought the ſiege to a wiſhed end, therfore we have agreed with, and granted unto the honourable *Iohn Baron* of *Teyberez*, Bavarian Commander, from thence to part upon theſe conditions.

This

1

THis very day he ſhall deliver unto us a Poſt (or part of the Wall) the breach whereof ſhall preſently be poſſeſſed and kept by our Watch.

2

To morrow (the fift of this preſent November) the ſaid Commander ſhall march forth, and depart by break of day, with bagge and baggage, their Armes, Drummes beating, and Trumpets ſounding. But the Enſignes he ſhall (paſſing) deliver unto our hands, it being left to our pleaſure to redeliver them to him back again: As for himſelfe, and his Officers, that belong to the Garriſon, ſhall have their baggage, as much as ſhall appertaine to every one, and with a ſufficient Convoy be conducted to Ingolſtat.

3

If there ſhould bee amongſt them any ſouldier, that runne away from this our army, he is to bee delivered unto us.

4

All ammunition, Ordnance, materials, and such provision as resteth, shall bee delivered, and nothing concealed, but with all other victuals remaine in the Towne.

5

None of the said Commanders troopes, nor any other souldier, shall take, nor carry away any thing from any Citizen or inhabitant.

6

All prisoners of what condition soever, shall be delivered us back againe.

7

If any souldier shall have a minde to serve us, he shall have his liberty to do it.

8

If any Citizen should by way of debts, or otherwise bee obliged to any souldier, the same by these Articles shall be made of no value, and of no effect.

9 The

9

The said Commander shall, upon waggons, or otherwise, carry away neither mony, nor any other thing (how small soever) received from suspected persons; otherwise this agreement shall bee nullified, and of no effect.

10

And that all these Articles be duely observed, the Commander is to leave with us, acceptable and sufficient hostages.

In witnesse hereof, this Accord and Agreement hath been signed by our appointed Generall Major, and the said Commander, and by their seales confirmed. Given in the Camp before *Ratisbon*, the 4 of November. 1633.

Signed

Lars Kage. *Iohn de Teubreze.*

NOw (and, we suppose, but now) is it time for us to go back againe into *Silesia*; And if some do think we have too long delayed, to returne unto, and speake againe of the Duke of *Fridlands* actions there, We hope wee shall obtaine their pardon, seeing wee can assure them, that his maine actions, almost ever since we left him, were to muse and study, and now and then againe to treat, and by that meanes to bring to passe what he found his armes were not able to do. For having after his retreat from before *Swinitz*, encamped and entrenched his Army in an advantagious post betwixt *Braune* & *Reichenbach* (as we did touch pag. 211.) even as they were before he had done neare *Norimberg*; and soone after encreased his campe, bringing his trenches neare *Wisenred*, about halfe a league from *Swinitz*: The *Swedish* and *Electorall* Armies were forced to encampe and entrench themselves also neare *Swinitz* and *Strigo*, so neare to the Imperiall Campe, that they could reach with their ordnance (and in some places with their muskets) one the other; Both parties endeavouring by their Cavalrie and inroads to cut off, and intercept each the others provisions and Convoys: And indeed the Imperiall *Crabates*, did bury many a Towne and Village in their ashes. As for the Armies, they did lye a great while almost without any attempts, as if they were but to behold and consider one the other.

At

At that time (in the beginning of August) the Princes and States of *Silesie* assembled themselves at *Bresslaw* to consult, what was best for their safetie in so unsafe and troublesome a time. There arrived also Generall *Arnheim*, endeavouring to perswade them to enter into the Vnion with the *Swedes*, and other united Princes Protestants. The answer they gave him, was, They shortly would send their Deputies unto the Electors of *Saxen* and *Brandenburg*, and to the *Rex Chancellor of Sweden*, to treat with them of that matter: and means while, they (as being themselues Protestants) would give all possible assistance and furtherance unto the said *Swedish* and *Electoral* Armies; praying withall, that a stricter discipline, then formerly, should be observed amongst the Souldiers. What other affaires were then agitated, we have not learned, Neither can we tell you what was concluded at the dyet, that soone after was kept at *Franckfort* on the Maine, by the foure superior Circles of *Germany*, about the same time.

Generall Lieutenant *Arnheim*, and the Prince of *Denmarke*, not to spend their time still idle, parted soone after from their Campe with an army of 10000. men, and past before *Fridlands* Campe, in hope to draw him forth to fight: But seeing he scorned it, they went on to *Newmarck* (a Towne in *Silesia*, not long before taken by the *Imperialists*) and tooke the same backe againe; opening withall, the passage betwixt their Campe and *Swinitz*, for the relieue of their want.

Collonel *Dongal* also (commonly called *Dubals* or *Duwalt*) did surprise the Towne of *Lemberg*, where he

he found much provision, and 15 peeces of ordnance marked with *Friedlands* armes. On the contrary, the *Crabates* and *Croates* past then the River *Oder* at *Segast*, and having ransaked the Townes of *Crentsberg*, *Landsstat* and *Bitsbem*, brought with them to the Campe great number of cattell.

Meane while the *Plague* and *Famine* (as if they were sent to try whether they or the *Fire* and the *Sword* were more awfull and wofull) began to make a lamentable desolation both in the Townes, Countrey, and Campes; and gave (perhaps) occasion that the Imperial *Generalissimo* and his *Enemies* spoke and hearkened againe of a Treaty; and to that end were sent to and fro divers Officers, to make a truce for foure weekes; during which, neither party was to send any succour to their other associates in the Empire. To make this truce, or cessation of armes, the yong Prince of *Denmarke* (named *Duke Ulric*, whom some few yeares since was here in England) was also employed; He, having beene invited by Collonel *Piccolomini* to a conference, came without any suspition into *Piccolominis* quarter, where they both discoursed long together; And at last the Prince, having taken leave, was going away, when *Piccolomini* calling him backe said, *One word more*, and then turning himselfe, hee was traiterously shot through the body, the bullet passing through his backe, lungs, and liuer, went out againe at the belly. He was carried away to his owne quarter, after he had liued few houres, and made some complaints against so foule a falshood, saying, If the King, his father, did not, yet God would reuenge his death,

death, and so he dyed. His body was carried in warlike solemnity to *Lignitz* on the $\frac{25}{15}$. of August last.

The *Imperialists* did excuse this fact, some saying it was done by a jester, others by a foole of *Piccolomini's*, But it hath afterwards been confirmed by many heads, that it was done by a *Huntsman*, an excellent shooter, who not to misse, did use a and soone after arriued at *Vienna*. The newes of this brave Prince his death was sent by *Arnheim* to his Father, the King of *Denmarke*, who (dissembling, no doubt, the extreme griefe he then must needs receiue at this sudden fall of one of the best pillars of his house) sent this answer unto *Arnheim*:

A Letter written by the King of Denmarke unto Generall Lieutenant *John George* of Arnheim.

CHriſtian *the fourth, by the grace of God, &c. Honorable, Welbeloved, &c. We have received a grievous affliction, when by your letters wee underſtood, that lately the illuſtrious Prince our late deare Sonne,* Duke Vlric *(of bleſſed memory) was by a ſhot hurt, and a few houres after, (God ſo permitting it) by an untimely death bereaved of his life. We could have wiſhed that he (mindfull both of our fatherly Commandements and of his owne filiall promiſe) had not entred into any military charge, but onely ſeene and obſerved thoſe warlike actions thereby (as we graciouſly did deſire and hope) to get ſome knowledge and experience for a future good and ſervice, our Crowne might once have required. But whereas againſt our fatherly will and conſent, he did otherwiſe, and entred in the ſervice*

ſervice of the Elector of Saxen, and there loſt and finiſhed his Princely life in his youth: Therefore wee will not doubt, but that the ſaid Elector in conſideration of the faithfull ſervices, which our late Sonne hath done unto him, will now alſo vouchſafe and honour him with ſuch funerals, as in the like caſes for ſuch deſerving perſons and Cavaliers are fit and requiſite. For our part we do not intend to aske or pretend any thing that he left behinde him, or may be due unto him. This we have thought good to give you notice of, remaining ready to favour you, &c. Given in our Fort of Glucksſtat the 27. of Auguſt. 1633.

NOtwithſtanding that ſuch a thunderclap happning that calme weather, made divers feare and beleeve that from the parts it was come, there was no faire weather, or true peace to be looked for: Yet nevertheleſſe the intended Truce was made, and the pretended peace (for the generall good of both parties there ingaged againſt each other) ſo treated of, that the one partie (too credulous) did quite neglect their owne, and the other party (more ſubtle and diſſembling) ſeemed onely to reſpect their generall welfare and profit. It is needleſſe here to repeate the Articles agitated and treated upon, betwixt the two parties, ſince they were but the ſame we preſented unto you herebefore. It ſufficeth to aſſure you (as we can truely doe) that all the Proteſtants, even thoſe that formerly had often beene deceived by the Romaniſts, began to perſwade themſelves, and firmely to beleeve, that the Duke of *Fridland* would fall off from the Emperour and the Catholique party, and make himſelfe King of *Bohemia*, &c. Euery one bringing ſuch reaſons as his owne fancie could afford. And one thing principally which made men the more credulous in this hard point of truſting, was, that Generall *Arnheim* came himſelfe to the Swediſh Chancellour, and having conferred with him, parted from him againe very well ſatisfied. The Electors both of *Saxen*, and of *Brandenburg*, no leſſe then their Generals and Officers, being (as it were)

were) fully assured of a generall conjunction of their armies with the Duke of *Fridland* his army, began now to rejoyce, that the burthen of the heavy warres which so long had overwhelmed them, should now be lightened. And because their residences are farre asunder, and many instructions, propositions, answers, replies and orders for so weighty and miraculous a worke, were necessary, the said cessation of armes (almost expired) was againe prolonged for a fortnight more, that the generall conjunction of the three severall armies (to wit, of the Imperiall, the Royall or Swedish, and the Electorall, or Saxonian and Brandenburgian) might more conveniently bee performed on the $\frac{15}{25}$. of *September* last. And to shew how sincerely the old man, the Count of *Thurn*, did meane it, wee here present to you a copie of the Letter hee wrote to that end to his Colonels.

A Copie of the Letter written by the Swediſh Generall, the old Count of *Tburne* to his Colonels.

WHereas this day Duke Francis Albert, *Field Marſhall, &c. arrived in great haſte, hath clearely informed us, that both the Electors of* Saxon *and* Brandenburg, *and their Lievetenant Generall, as likewiſe the Lord Chancellour of* Sweden, *have agreed and perfected all things for the generall good of the Proteſtants, according to their owne wiſhes. So that thereupon the generall coniunction of the three armies is to be made on the* $\frac{18}{28}$. *of this moneth, in the field called* Kauth. *Theſe are therefore to require you, to direct your march and affaires ſo, that on the ſaid day you doe appeare with all your troupes, without miſſe, neere the ſaid* Kauth, *at the generall Rendezvous. And for your better and further information, you are to diſpatch two dayes before you march, an Officer or other fit perſon to our Camp before* Swinitz, *to receive (if need ſhall be) what ſhall be commanded. Meane while you are alſo to take order that all your Milice be provided with victuals and other neceſſaries for eight dayes. And becauſe the Plague is fierce in divers places, you are with ſpeciall care to admoniſh your men to the feare of God, to keepe them in ſtrict order and diſcipline, that they doe*

live

live as it is fit for Christians, abstaining from all cruelties and diuelish excesses, and not oppressing or vexing the poore country people, already eaten up and ruinated; lest our God, (who still is iustly angry against us) be more offended, and forced to aggravate his punishment upon us. These things your Lordship is to observe, and to come to the appointed place, assuring your selfe and souldiers, that God graciously regarding our sufferings and patience, will shortly grant them better quarters and entertainement. And for our part, Wee will, as a father, take all care for their satisfaction. Given Gichholtz *the* $\frac{21}{10}$. *of* September, 1633.

Henry, Earle of *Thurn*.

But

BVt all this on the one side so plainly intended, and on the other so fairely pretended agreement, conjunction, and peace, broke at an instant like a glasse, and vanished like a smoke in manner following.

Generall *Arnheim* being come backe againe and arriued in his army, went presently ouer to the *Generalissimo the Duke of Fridland*, in his quarter, and there made him an ample relation of what hee had done here and there in *Germany*, and withall deliuered unto him the Instrument of their agreement under the desired Seales: Whereat the said *Generalissimo* seemed very ioyfull and much contented, saying; Your Lordship hath much deserued both at the hands of all the Princes interessed, & of their Posterity, and is worthy of eternall praise. After this Generall *Arnheim* tooke his leaue, and being come into his owne quarter hee made report, how well all was past betwixt him and the Duke: adding withall, But I do maruell, that the *Generalissimo* made no mention of the quarters we are to take: It is fit and necessarie, that we be thereof informed; And asked the *Duke of Saxen Lawenburg*, Whether hee would bee pleased to ride ouer to the Duke of *Fridland*, and to know his pleasure. The Duke of *Saxen* answered; I will go to him, as if I came onely to giue him a visit; And accordingly he went, being accompanied by diuers Caualeers. Being come to the *Generalissimo*, and hauing spoken a while with

with him, he at last made mention of the conjunction, and asked, saying, *In what manner, and to what place shall wee take our march? Fridland* answered, *Straightway against the Enemy. Lawenburg, Against what Enemie? Fridland: Against the Swedes that lye here in the Countrey, and are our neareſt Enemies. Lawenburg, God forbid: I pray, do not jeſt, reſolve us earneſtly. Fridland: I ſpeake earneſtly, and this is my finall reſolution. Lawenburg: You will be pleaſed to conſider what hath beene accorded and agreed: The Swedes are as well as we comprehended in the agreement. To commit ſuch a fact againſt them, would be an offence both againſt God, againſt Our Conſciences, and againſt all honour and honeſtie. Let me heare your categoricall declaration. Fridland. You have heard and do heare it, I remaine conſtant in this, and take no other reſolution.*

The Duke of *Saxen Lawenburg*, ſeeing that it was as much to ſpeak any more to *Walſtein* as to a *Wall* or a *Stein* (in Engliſh a ſtone) did turne away very angry, tooke his horſe, and (remembring what thanks the Prince of *Denmarke* had lately received for his paines in the like employment) went away as faſt as he could, deteſting both the falſhood of the one partie, and the credulity of the other.

The Proteſtant Commanders finding themſelves wholly deceived in their expectation, and their troops much decayed and weakened by plague and hunger, and withall diſcontented for want of pay, reſolued to part, and *Arnheim* himſelfe on the 27. of September did informe the *Old Count of Thurne*, who lay entrenched in the paſſage of *Steinaw*, that hee would

breake up the next night, and take his march towards *Bohemia*, or as he should finde best elsewhere. And so indeed he did, and arrived with all the Electorall army neare *Dresden* in *Misnia*, having left with *Count of Thurne* onely 3000. foot, and about 400. horse in the said Sconce. And there we must leave *Arnheim*, blamed by divers, and much suspected generally, untill by his future actions he do either purge or condemne himselfe: And returning to *Wallstein*, we do finde him no more in his trenches, but in the field with a powerful and threatning Armie, marching towards *Steinaw*, where that you may without addition or detraction understand what he hath performed; We here set before your eyes his owne letters written to the Emperour, thus interpreted.

A Copie of the Duke of *Fridlands* Letter to the Emperour, written from his Camp at *Steinaw*, the $\frac{12}{2}$. of *Octob.* 1633.

MOst August, &c. Your Imperiall Maiestie hath already by severall Letters, understood, how the treaty of peace, having without any fruit beene broken: the enemy did divide his troupes into two Armies, whereof the one was led by the Lievetenant Generall, George of Arnheim, towards Misnia; having made a bridge at Pirn over the Elbe, intending (without doubt) according to the advertisements I receive, to enter into Bohemia, where notwithstanding hee shall meet with the Count Gallas, who already hath taken his post neere Leutmeritz, to hinder his passage, to which effect I have also sent him more men. And the other army, with the Swedish troupes, did remaine in Silesia, under the command of the old Count of Thurn, & Dubalt, who being incamped neere Steinaw, I caused part of mine Army, commanded by Shaffgots,

to passe on the other side of the Oder, to hinder the enemies retreat: and I advanced my self with the maine Army on this side the river; which having perceived, he presently began to treate, and agreed with me, delivering into my hands all his Ensignes, Cornets, and artillery, with all the ammunition: and all the common souldiers promised to serve in mine Army, where indeed they were put under. But as for the Officers that would not serve, I granted unto them to retire, and particularly to the said Count of Thurn and Dubalt, but yet with that condition, that all the places they hold in Silesia, shall be restored; and meane while these two heads remaine with me for hostages and surties untill it be all accomplished. To which end I have already dispatched the said Shaffgots, to cause all the enemies garrison to part: And for my part I doe march with mine Army towards Glogaw, to take it in, as likewise Crossen, & to regaine and assure whole Silesia.

This being done, I intend to advance against Lieutenant Generall Arnhaim, with this assured hope, that your Imperiall Maiesty shall shortly understand newes of my further happy proceeding, &c.

After

AFter the taking of *Steinaw*, the *Generalissimo* advanced and tooke in *Cressen*, and divers other places, and came as farre as *Francfort* on the Oder, which he easily tooke, because the garrison (according as they had beene commanded) had forsaken it, and was retired to *Custrin*. For this sudden comming of *Walstein*, caused a great feare every where, even in *Pomerania*, and in the Marquisat of *Brandenburg*.

Being at *Francfort*, & hearing that all things succeeded according to his own wish, he there did set againe at liberty (as it is written from divers parts) both the old Count of *Thurn*, and *Dubalt*; whom he had kept almost two whole weekes; but the next day, newes being brought unto him, that divers places in *Silesia* stood to their owne defence, and that the Swedish garrisons did little, or rather not at all respect the Accord made betwixt him and the Count of *Thurn*, & *Dubalt* he did, (though too late) repent of the courtesie shewed unto them, who were by that time farre enough out of his reach.

Landsberg did limit his progresse; the Swedish or German souldiers that were put in his army run again over the Protestants: the Elector of *Brandenburg* (recollecting himselfe) made a new declaration, he would remain constant to the Protestant partie, & the Swedes; *Oppelen*, *Brugg*, *Gorlitz*, and other places being summoned, opposed their enemies, and so did and doth also *Breslaw*, as appeareth by this copy of the answer written by the Magistrate and Colonell of *Breslaw*, to Colonel *Shafgotz*, bearing date, *Breslaw*, 22. *Otto*. 1633.

WEE have understood both with great marvell and griefe, what an answer full of threatnings your Excellence hath made upon our Christian and reasonable declaration; saying, that unlesse we did speedily resolve and submit our selves and Towne wholly and absolutely to your will and pleasure (though without any assurance for our religion or liberties) you would then without any delay proceed in all hostility against us; destroy our Country and the innocent people with fire and sword; yea not spare the childe in the wombe, and blocke up our towne, and taking the same, put us all without mercy and exception to the sword. All which things, whether they may be answered for, before God, the German Empire, and the posterity, and whether they are agreeable and fit for your honour and the Christian religion, we leave to your consideration. And if (against our hope and prayer) all these things should come to passe: we can but make our moane and complaint to God, and trust on his gracious deliverance & defence: knowing that he (without doubt) will visite and punish againe such offenders and their posterity. Meane while we will inioy the comfort of our good conscience, and of the iustice of our cause, and in the name of God, and with a ioyfull minde and resolution, use and imploy the meanes as God and the necessity shall put in our hands. Protesting withall, if there shall follow and happen some greater dangers, that

before

before God and all honeſt men, we may remaine excuſed

Theſe and other reaſons, and eſpecially want of victuals, forced Wallſtein *to march backe againe, whether to* Luſatia, Miſnia, *or* Bohemia, (*as ſome write*) *is not yet truely knowne: therefore we will leave him, and having thus made our circuit round about over* Germany, *and craved your pardon for what omiſſions of particularities and other faults may have eſcaped us. We finde, that the miſerable combuſtion, and horrible deſtruction of the* German Empire, *may juſtly put us in minde of the peacefull, quiet, and bleſſed eſtate of this Kingdome, under the ſweet and wiſe government of our dread Soveraigne, daily to increaſe our obedience unto him, and our thankfulneſſe unto our God. To whom therefore be all honour and glory for ever.*

Amen.

THE
Proceedings of his Excellency the Prince of ORANGE, in the Low-Countryes.

THe uſuall Reſidency of the *Belgique* Souldiers, the Winter ſeaſon you all know to be in Garriſon, encompaſſed with ſtrong Walles inſtead of Trenches, untill the Spring invites, and authority commands them to march into the the Field. This Command or Parent from the States of the Vnited Provinces was publiſhed the eighteenth of Aprill, That every Souldier ſhould be in readines with his Armes againſt the three and twentieth of Aprill, vpon which day they were all to imbarke in two thouſand Veſſels appointed by the States to attend on them, their Generall Randevous was holden neare and about the Mountaine *Elterenbergh*

The Souldiers being all ſhipt from their Seuerall Garriſons, Count *William* of *Naſſau* (about that time Elected, Liuetennant Generall to the Prince of *Orange*, and Field Marſhall) parted from the *Hage*, the foure and twentieth

of *Aprill*, to be present with the Army at theyr Landing, the next day followed him his Excellencies Regiment of Guard, and the 27. the Prince himselfe, and arrived at *Arnheym* the 29. and so marched vp higher. The inundations of the *Rhine*, which was much at that time, hindered the speedinesse of his march, so that, it was the 16. of *May*, before he came to the place where all the Grosse of the Army landed at the foote of the Mountaine *Hogenberg*; there the Prince was lodged in a Countrey Boores house untill the eighth. These two dayes whilest the Prince was here, the Army was employed in discharging the Shippes, and putting all things in good order for theyr march, some of the Ships remayned here, the rest were sent to *Orsoy*, some two Leagues beyond *Rhinebercke*, to secure the *Rhine*, and to prevent all reliefe that might be sent into *Rhinebercke*: the 9th. all the Cavallery advanced before it, and the 12. the whole Army, whom the *Spanish* Garrison from the Towne welcommed with a Volley of shot. But before wecome to tell how it was beseiged, we will relate some things of the seituation, and to whom formerly it hath beene subiect, because it hath beene theyr principall designe this Summer.

Rhinebercke is a Towne which formerly appertayned to the Dioceſse of *Colen*, seituate on the South-side of the *Rhine*-streame, it is not very great but strong and very commodious; as well for Trafique and Commerce, as for the Warre: environed

environed with a double More, and receyueth a great Custome and *Gabele* upon all kinde of Marchandise, that is transported in Ships up and down the *Rhine*. The first time that this Towne came to be subiect to the Vnited Provinces of the *Low-Countryes*, was when the two Archbishops of *Colen* made warre one against another, at which time, the States knowing of what great consequence it would be to them to open the *Rhine*, and to passe with their Marchandise up into *Germany*, marched with a small Army out, and surprised it. But the King of *Spaine* being a neare neighbour unto it, and pressed with the same Arguments, the States were; Conceiving it would bee as beneficiall to him as them, commanded the Prince of *Parma* to lay siege against it, which he did, presenting his whole Army before it the 3. of *August*, in the yeare, 1586. encompassing it about with many Forts and Redoubts. The besieged being then well provided of all necessaries, and having for Commanders in the Towne, the two valiant souldiers, Colonell *Morgan* and *Sherck*, they were constrayned to rayse the siege, and depart the 29. of *September* the same yeare, at which time the Earle of *Leycester* had besieged *Zutphen*, wherefore they marched thither, to divert the States Army, and secure the Towne, which they accomplished, but before notwithstanding they dislodged, they left strong and able Garrisons in all the Forts and Towers about *Rhinebercke*, so that they hindered all victuall comming to them from their Neighbours and

friends, that at length the Towne was forced to surrender to Count *Charles* of *Mansfield*, the Garrison marching forth the 3. of *February*, 1590. From Count *Mansfield* the King of *Spaine* tooke it, under pretext that he would render it to the Arch-Bishop of *Colen*, but experience declared the contrary, wherefore the States Generall of the *United Provinces*, sent againe their Army, under the conduct of his Excellency Prince *Maurice of Nassaw*, which arrived there the ninth of *August*, 1597. and vsed such extraordinary diligence, that at the end of 11. dayes (the 20. of *August*) he made himselfe Master of it.

The Archbishop of *Colen*, understanding that the States had taken *Rhinebercke*, sent Deputyes to them, demanding that the Towne might bee rendered up vnto them, for certaine reasons they then alledged; upon this the States left the Towne with a small Garrison, never regarding nor looking after the repayring of the Fortifications and Workes for the safety of the Towne, and by this meanes the yeare following 1598. the 15. of *October*, the *Spaniards* under the conduct of Don Francisco Da Mendoza, Admirall of *Arragon* recovered it againe, and kept it with a strong Garrison, vnto the yeare 1601. at which time, Prince Maurice Of Nassaw layd siege against it the second time, and caused the *Spaniards* to depart out the first of *August* following.

In

In the yeare 1606. the twentieth of *August*, Marquesse *Spinola* sent the Count of *Bucquoy* to besiege and regaine it againe, which after they had a long time battered, they compelled the besieged to render the second of *October* to the *Spaniards*, who have kept it untill this yeare with strong Garrisons, making often excursions into the Countries of *Overyssell*, *Guelders*, and *Zutphen*, Keeping these Provinces in perpetuall Alarums. Now to take away this Thorne, and to open the passage of the *Rhine*, and to renew the Commerce by Water with *Germany*, the States iudged it expedient to gaine and recouer this Towne, and therefore sent their Army under the Command of *Fredricke Hendrick* Prince of *Nassaw*, which arrived before it as we told you the 11. of *May*, the 12. they caused all their Companyes to be separated, the Prince also this day sent the Quartet Master Generall, and the Quarter Master of every Regiment to marke out the Quarters about the Towne, where every Regiment should lye. The thirteenth they all marched into their Quarters, and were thus enquartered.

The Prince of *Orange* and his Regiments were enquartered upon the Mount Saint *Anne*, a place very high, where the late Prince *Maurice* once lodged.

The Count *De Solms* tooke his Quarter, towards the North of the *Rhine* to maintaine the Ship-bridge and to secure theyr victuals and provision, for thither came all their Boates with theyr Neces-

Necessaries. Towards the East, on the other side of the *Rhyne* was lodged the Baron of *Dideu*, and and ouer against the foresaid Baron, on the South of the *Rhyne*, was enquartered the Count *de Brederode*, and toward the Southside of the Towne, the Lieuetenant Generall Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*. Thus was the Towne on all sides in Enquartered and prouided with a Royall intrenchment, with Horne-workes, Forts, and Redoubts.

Theyr Trenches were 8. foote in height and 5. in thicknesse, without enclosed with a Moate of 16. foote in Largenesse. The besieged seeing their great diligence in labouring at the workes, neuer ceased shooting but without effect.

The 15. of May, was the first battery raysed from the Quarter of his Excellency, and 6. demy Cannons planted vpon it.

The 16. the Cannons of the new raised Battery, began to play, and were answered againe with 24. shot from the Towne.

The 17. the besieged continued thundring with theyr Cannons, and began to labour in theyr workes, the same did the besiegers, aduancing their approaches in three seuerall places. The first, on the side of his Excellency, by the *English*, in the Count of *Solms* Quarter, running along the *Rhine* by two distinct lines against the Bulworke of *Santen*, passing along the side of theyr Horne-workes very neare the Counterscharpe. The second approach, was begun by the *French* in the Quarter of Count *Maurice*, running along before

the

the Fort *Beckaf*, which they tooke right against the two Bulworkes built before the *Last-gate*. The third, began in the Quarter of the Lord *Bredenrode*, running against the halfe Moone before the *Rhine-gate*.

The Eighteenth, 6 demy-Cartons were caried into the Quarter of *Bredenrode*, and planted vpon the Batteries.

The 19.th of May, they played from the Batteries with the foresayd Cannons vpon the Towne, and this night the Prince commanded they should take the halfe Moone before the *Rhine-gate*, but by reason of the brightnesse of the Night it was de-ferred.

The 20. and 21. the approaches aduanced neerer the Towne without any resistance.

The 22. Count *Maurice of Nassau*, made an assault in the Night vpon the Fort called *Beckaf*, his Souldiers entring by force, killed 170. of the Garrison, tooke two peeces of Cannons, and 14. Tunnes of Powder.

The 23. of May, the besieged discharged their Cannon sixty times, and that day killed the great Ingenier *Dirick van Niels*, with one of the Bullets from theyr Cannon, entring into his breast passing out at his backe.

The 24. the besiegers thundred with theyr Cannons incessantly from their Batteries vpon the Towne.

The 25. and 26. passed without any memorable action.

The

The 27. our *English* were busied in raising a Battery at the end of theyr approaches, and planting 8. demy Caons and some Mo rtiers vpon it.

The 28, 29, 30. the besiegers advanced with theyr approaches so neare the Towne, that they could speake to one another, and without intermission these three dayes, played vpon them with 30. demy Cartons, the besieged answered them but with three Cannons, whence they conjectured that the two others were broken in pieces, for they vsed to shoote with fiue Cannons.

This day also, they made ready an Engine in the redoubt, taken by Count *Maurice* called *Beckaf*, to cast Fire-balls into the Towne.

The 31. the Prince advanced close to the Mote, commanding presently to rayse a Corps of Guard to make a Gallery passe along, which they had made before of Wood to this effect. This day the Prince sent a Drum into the Towne, to Summon the besieged to surrender it vppe.

The first of *Iune*, the besieged sent out a Drum with the Princes to demand, that there might be Hostages sent on both sides to make a good Capitulation. The Prince of *Orange* sent Generall *Witz*, with other persons of quality into the Towne; and the besieged sent some of theyr principall Officers into the Campe: after they had Parlied a little together, these following Articles were agreed on.

Articles

Articles agreed vpon by his Excellence, the Prince of *Orange*, with the Governour, and Garrison of *Rhyneberg*, at the rendition of the City.

Translated out of the Low-Dutch Coppy, Printed in the *Hage*.

I.

IN primis, As concerning the exercise of the Romish religion within *Rhineberg*, the High and mighty States Generall of the vnited Prouinces, will in that behalfe correspond sufficiently with the Lord *Elector* Bishop of *Cullen*: Wherefore all men, as well Spirituall as Secular and Temporall persons, shalbe bound to regulate themselues according to whatsoeuer shalbe thought fitting and requisite by the said Lords the States; with this expresse condition, That the Spirituall persons

ſhall be maintained in their goods and maintenance; As likewiſe, That all religious women ſhall remaine in their Cloiſters and Nunneries without moleſtation: And that the Priuiledges of the City and Citizens ſhall bee obſerued and kept inuiolable.

II.

That the Gouernour with all the warrlike Officers and Souldiers, of what Ranke or Quality ſoeuer they be, both Horſe and Foot, none of them exempted, without any trouble or hinderance, ſhall be permitted freely to depart out of the ſaid City, with their Armes and Baggage. The Caualry with Trumpets ſounding, and flying Collours, and full Armes: The Foot Forces with their Drums beating Enſignes diſplayed, Matches burning, Bullets in their mouthes, freely and vnmoleſted, as well without any preiudice to their goods, as to their perſons.

III.

All Officers and Souldiers, as well ſicke perſons as thoſe that are wounded and maimed, ſhall be ſuffered to remaine within the Hoſpitalls of the ſame City, vntill they ſhall be able and in good diſpoſition to depart.

IIII.

The Gouernour may conuey along with him, two Field-Peeces, and so much Munition of Warre as may serue to discharge each Peece of Ordnance twelue seuerall times.

V.

For the better conueyance of the said Peeces, the Gouernour shall haue foure and twenty Horses for his accommodation therein: To wit, twelue Horses to each Peece of Ordnance, so far vntill he be come into the iurisdiction where he may be supplied with other Horses. To which end His Excellency the Prince of *Orange* shall write thither himselfe, that the Peeces may be brought to *Namen*.

VI.

All the Munition and Victualls belonging to the King of *Spaine*, shall without guile or fraud be deliuered into the hands of those whom his Excellency shall appoint for that purpose, none of the said Munition or Victualls excepted.

VII.

Two hundred Waggons and Horses necessary for

conueying of the ſame ſhall alſo be afforded to carry the Armes, Weapons, Baggage and commodities belonging to the Gouernour, Souldiers and Officers, vnto the iuriſdiction where the Gouernour ſhall meet with other Waggons and Horſes, as was mentioned in the fifth Article.

VIII.

Thoſe that will haue their goods and moueables tranſported to *Cullen* or *Antwerp*, ſhall haue Ships to ſerue them for that purpoſe, without any of their charges; Which Ships ſhall goe free and vnmoleſted, without paiment of Cuſtomes or impoſt money, with the perſons that ſhall goe along with the ſaid goods.

IX.

The Gouernour, Heads, Officers, Councill of Warre, Souldiers and all other perſons Spirituall or Temporall, who haue formerly receiued any ſtipend or pay from the King of *Spaine*; none of them exempted: As alſo their Widdowes and Children within the ſaid Citie, or vnder the iuriſdiction of the ſame, ſhall freely poſſeſſe their Lands and Houſes or Rents, and if they pleaſe they may alſo vſe the ſame at their owne will, or otherwiſe Tranſport, Sell, Exchange

change the ſame, and diſpoſe of them, when and how they liſt.

X.

Thoſe perſons who in the name of the King of *Spaine* haue had any charge or adminiſtration, either of Licences or other Contributions, may freely and vnmoleſted remaine within the City, the ſpace of two moneths, or in the Countrey, vnder the obedience of the King of *Spaine*; and ſhall haue free egreſſe and regreſſe without any Paſſport, the better to diſpatch their affaires, and tranſport their goods and Commodities: But it ſhall not be lawfull for them to come into Cities, Places or Forts of the Vnited Prouinces without Paſſport, which they may demand when they thinke good.

XI.

No man ſhall arreſt any Officers or Souldiers, neither arreſt and ſtay their goods or baggage for debt; whether they bee thoſe that depart with the Garriſon, or thoſe that being ſicke and wounded, are not to depart vntill they bee cured.

XII.

The Priſoners of both ſides, of what qualitie or condition ſoeuer they bee, ſhall be releaſed; in caſe

they are in hold at the time of this Capitulation without paying of their Ranſoms; onely paying their other charges: according to the taxation of the Generall Quarter, conditionally alſo that the Earle of *Flodrop* ſhall haue reſtored vnto him, whatſoeuer was taken from him heere in his laſt impriſonment, aboue the Ranſome ſpecified in the quarter: Or elſe his Excellence is content to haue the matter referred to the *Sereniſſima Infante*, or the *Lord Marquiſe D'Aytona*, to bee decided by them; To which purpoſe and end, his Excellence will write vnto them.

XIII.

All the Booties which haue beene obtained by thoſe of the Citie, as well ſince as before the Siege, ſhall not bee redemanded backe againe.

XIIII.

All theſe Conditions being concluded, the Gouernour with all his Forces and Garriſon, ſhall depart on Saturday next, being the 4. of *Iune*, out of the Citie *Rhineberg*, and the Forts belonging thereunto; Conditionally, that this day being Thurſday the ſecond of *Iune*, about noone ſhall bee deliuered vp to his Excellence; One of the Gates, and a Bulwarke, and all the little Sconces, for his Excellencie to lodge his Forces in, vntill the Garriſon

Garriſon bee departed from out the Citie.

XV.

Alwayes prouided, that in the meane time no man ſhall come forth of the Citie into the Armie, nor goe from the Armie into the Citie, but each one ſhall remaine within their Trenches and Fortifications, without making any further approaches, and ſhewing any acts of Hoſtility.

XVI.

Before the Garriſon ſhall depart, two Captaines Hoſtages, and two Trumpetors ſhall on the behalfe of his Excellence the *Prince* of *Orange*, bee giuen to goe along with the Garriſon, with their Armes and Baggage to *Namen*: As likewiſe on the other ſide, two Hoſtages of the ſame rancke and quality ſhall remaine heere, vntill thoſe two Captaines of his Excellencies, with the Trumpetors ſhall bee returned backe, at which time his Excellence ſhall preſently permit the aforeſaid Hoſtages of the Gouernour, with free conduct to paſſe away to *Namen*.

XVII.

No Horſes, Armes, Merchandizes, Wares, and other things, which haue beene held and ſold for

good

good bootie, shall neither be restored, nor sought for backe againe, nor any han molested or troubled for them. Likewise it is agreed, that the Citizens of *Wesel* and *Zanten*, who are imprisoned heere at *Rhineberg*, shall depart freely as neutralls, without paying of their Ransons, onely paying their ordinary charges.

Actum in the Arme before Rhineberg *the second of* Iune 1633. F. Henry de Nassaw.

Alexander Sybrecht de Diestorff.

Sealed with his Excellencies Great Seale underneath, by order of his Excellence.

I. Iunius.

According

ACcording to these Articles, the Garrison marched out with many of the Towne; Men and Women the 13. of *Iune*, and went directly to *Namurs*, which lieth a little beyond *Lutte*, they were about 1200. men, and so many Women, that it was thought there were two Women for euery man: In the taking in of this Towne, there were not of the Princes side aboue 60. slaine; The Princes Ingineer, and three Seriants, the other were common soldiers; the besieged lost but 6. souldiers and had about 18. hurt: many that were in this actiõ, professe that they neuer came before a more quiet enemie; for all the while (though they were so well prouided of all things) they werebefore it they made but one sally.

The Prince of *Orange* found in *Rhinebarke* 30. Brasse Peeces of Ordnance, 70. Barrels of Powder, and a great plenty of victuals and all other prouision: His Armie lay before the Towne till the 25. of *Iune*, vntill the Fortifications of the Walles, and the workes without the Wall were repaired.

And then his Excellency the Prince of *Orange* with his whole Army (except 7. Regiments hee left to waite vpon the enemie neere *Rhinebarke*) were embarked the 25. of *Iune*, and the 26. they set Sayle, and came that night to *Nieumegen*, where all the Ships laid side by side, with their Ball-sprets vpon the land, and heere they continued vntill the 7. of *Iuly*.

The third of *July*, the *States* sent out an Edict against those Souldiers that fled out of the Leaguer into their Garrisons.

The 7. of *July* the Shipps sayled to a Towne-Sconce which lieth by the City *Teele*, and there they lay two dayes; the 9. all the Souldiers landed, and marched vntill the 11. and that night enquartered by a Dorp called *Boxtel*, which is distant from the *Bosch* 6. *English* miles, where they continued vntill they returned into their Garrisons againe.

The 4. of *August* Master *William Boswell* came to the Princes quarter, and presented the young Prince *Elector Palatine* with the *Order of the Garter*, but before was made Knight himselfe by the *Lord Vere*: About that time there was sent an expresse Embassadour to the Director Generall *Oxenstern* for some more Forces, who presently gaue command that 3000. Horse, and 5000. Musqueteers, and a 1000. Dragoons should march out of *Wesphalia*, to joyne with his Excellency the Prince of *Orange*, which commanded in the beginning of *September*, they obeyed in conjoyning with his Armie at *Boxtel*. The 12. of *August* was published a Letter mandatiue by the *States*, for the keeping of a day of Prayer and Fasting for the good successe of their Armie.

Which made the World judge they were about some great and weighty Designe: Which doubtlesse they were, had they not found great opposition.

For

For the *Spaniards* hauing taken poſſeſſion of, and very well fortified *Steuens-Wert*, and being very ſtrong in the Fields; all the reſt of the *Summer* paſt away without any great actions. And then *Winter* comming on, both Partees retired into their Garriſons, where wee doe leaue them; crauing your fauourable acceptance of, and pardon for this plaine Relation.

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FINIS.